

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ESTATE OF JOHN MARKHAM,

LATE H. B. M.'S CONSUL AT SHANGHAI,
(DECEASED.)

ALL Persons indebted to the late Mr. CONSUL MARKHAM are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all Persons having Claims against his estate are requested to file them on or before the 1st day of MARCH 1872.

CHARLES J. KING,

For the Administrator,
CAROLINE M. MARKHAM.

At 2974 Shanghai, 14th Nov., 1871.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

On the 6th inst., at the P. & O. Company's premises, Pootung, Mrs. HENRY COOPER, of a son.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Oct. 20	Hankow, ...	Dec. 6
San Francisco	Nov. 1	Yokohama, ...	29
Hongkong, ...	Dec. 6	Nagasaki	Dec. 4
Tientsin, ...	Dec. 1	Foochow, ...	7

Latest Mail dates in England, from China,
Hongkong, ...

Received via Brindisi,
Shanghai, ...

The publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1871.

It is satisfactory to find that the sudden increase in the trade of Chinkiang which has marked the last three years has been no exceptional spurt, but that the capacity of the import market still shows a tendency to increase. Satisfactory, however, as this fact must be, it is supplemented by another of equal importance and equally unexpected. The great want of Chinkiang hitherto has been an export trade; its business, with the exception of salt export, was almost entirely on one side, and this not alone in products entering into foreign trade or needing the carriage of foreign bottoms, but in articles as well of native use and native carriage. A somewhat exceptional season has however drawn attention to the capabilities of the surrounding districts, a good harvest along the lower Yangtze coinciding with short crops both North and South. A demand has accordingly been made on the agricultural resources of Northern Kiangsu, which it has been able to meet with unexpected promptitude. Several steamers of the largest size have already loaded with rice at Chinkiang, and should the present state of affairs in the South continue, there seems little prospect of the supply being exhausted. It is gratifying to be able to add that there is every reason to believe the present state of affairs permanent. Hundreds of thousands of acres have, since the rebellion, remained either uncultivated or, from the poverty and paucity of the inhabitants, have been made to yield the most scanty crops. The success of this year's harvest will doubtless stimulate the zeal of the husbandmen to greater efforts, while at the same time the influx of money into the district will place them in a more independent position. In the number of its agricultural products, Chinkiang ranks high; a col-

lection of grains used for human food, and exposed in the market, in a few days grew to no less than fifty different varieties, and this large number it was said by no means exhausted the list. Rice, wheat, millet of various sorts, peas, beans, hemp, barley &c. were represented. Indeed a survey of the district discloses the fact that it is admirably adapted for most, if not all, the sub-tropical grains. A general inferiority in quality is, however, to be noticed running through the entire series, but this is an inferiority resulting from bad husbandry rather than from any want of fertility in the soil. Of the causes of this bad husbandry we have lately more than once spoken. The want of an outlet for a surplus crop is probably the most pressing, but the absence of proper manure is scarcely less marked. Cattle in fact are the great want of Northern Anhwei and Kiangsu; without cattle, this district will always hold a low agricultural rank, with them it might in a few years be made one of the most productive of countries. Were the foolish restrictions on pasturing cattle and eating animal food to be removed, we should rapidly see a vast agricultural industry springing up; at present, the limit of productiveness is soon reached, and though an open market may stimulate this to a certain point, the want of manure can only be effectively supplied by making use of the vast acres at present covered with unproductive grass, for the pasturage of cattle. In the upper districts, it is not too much to say that upwards of one half of the soil, consisting of hillocks and undulating ground, is at the present moment, and has been since the present system of agriculture was introduced, utterly unproductive, except for the growth of grass for fuel. Such wasteful extravagance is difficult to believe in, in China; in fact it was not till pleasure or commerce tempted travellers to enter the interior that the real state of matters was known, and it is only within the last two or three years that the evil consequences of this state of affairs has been clearly shown. Missionaries trouble themselves much with the spiritual wants of the country, and their labours in this direction are deserving of commendation. It seems however that there is room for a lower

class of instruction. It has been well said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is a benefactor to his species—the opportunity of increasing manifold the productiveness of large districts lies before the philanthropist in China. It becomes a moot point whether the energy now entirely turned in a spiritual direction might in part be diverted to matters sublunary. It may be that conversion to Christianity may eventually lead the Chinese to the path of economic reform; it is at least equally likely that improvement in their social condition should lead them to the light of moral truth. In any case, it would perhaps be well that the two should go together, and that, with salvation for their souls, we should also present them with bodily and mental pabulum.

Summary of News.

The English mail of October 20th arrived on the 10th inst.

The German Reichstag has agreed to the formation of a Military Treasury and the introduction of a gold coinage. Representations have been made to the British Foreign Office regarding the danger of the "Shan-sin-fan" excitement which lately prevailed in the South. Over 200 steamers are now being built on the Clyde. Many of these are for the East: among others, a new steamer for the S.S.N. Co.'s Tientsin trade, which Captain Lewes is looking after. The Khedive has commenced a railway to connect Upper and Lower Egypt.

The American mail of November 1st arrived on the 8th inst.

The American Arctic Whaling Fleet has been closed up in the ice and abandoned. The crews have escaped. The Republicans have been successful in the New York elections, and Tammany has failed. One of the contractors employed by the Municipality has restored a sum of \$650,000. The fires in Wisconsin and Michigan are said to involve a loss of \$100,000,000 and 1,000 lives.

A mail for San Francisco left yesterday by the P. M. str. *Oregonian*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow, by the M. M. str. *Donnai*.

The A. D. C. and Isthmian Minstrels gave their performances in the Club Concordia last night, to a full house, with great success.

The first performance for the season of the Liedertafel and Theater-verein, is announced for Saturday.

A meeting of the Treaty Consuls was held on the 8th inst. The principal questions brought forward were those of Lotteries, and of Proxies at Rate-payers' meetings. An opinion was expressed, that Lotteries should be regarded as nuisances, and suppressed by a prohibitive system of licences. The question whether proxies should be admitted at Rate-payers' meetings, for resident Land-renters or Rate-payers absent from the meeting, was decided in the affirmative.

A meeting of the Yacht Club was held on the 8th instant, to give an opportunity of reconsidering the decision in the Hoven Cup race. It will be remembered that five yachts out of nine were then disqualified, for not crossing the line, on a flying start, within a given time. Mr. G. B. Hill said, though he felt aggrieved at the time he was now of opinion that the matter should rest, and no one else supporting the protest, other business was proceeded with. The Chairman brought forward a proposition that they should, instead of renting a piece of ground at \$120 a year and spending \$200 in the erection of a slip, give Tls. 200 a year for a double slip, shed for housing spare stores, and the use generally of a lot of land lying immediately below Gibb's Wharf, Hongkew. In the event of the Club resolving to do so, a Company, with a capital of Tls. 2,000, subscribed principally if not wholly by members of the Yacht Club, would buy the lot, erect the works required, rent it to the Club for one year, at the sum above-named, and give them the option of buying it at the end of that term. After considerable discussion, the Committee were authorised to carry out the arrangement with the Slip Company.

A meeting of No. 4 "Deluge" Co. of the Fire Brigade was held on the 7th inst. The report stated that the Company had consisted of 31 members at date of last year's report, to which 2 were added in March, making 33. Retirements, departures, and two losses by death had reduced that number to 21. The number of fires had been 4, and of false alarms 3. The smallest attendance at fires was 2 and the largest 19, the average being 7. Only one-half on the roll, could, however, be depended on in case of fires. In May last the Council required the Deluge to pump out drains. It was shortly found necessary to remove the engine from this work, however, and to put it under repair. These were carried out most thoroughly, costing about Tls. 1,000, and rendering the engine more efficient than before. The report concluded with a hope that more attention would be paid to the rules regarding attendance at fires and meetings of the Company. The foreman, retiring under prospect of departure from Shanghai, was re-elected for the continuance of his stay. Other officers elected were—J. O. Pendleton, 1st assistant; H. L. Gordon, 2nd assistant; J. L. Moore, secretary. The Chairman brought forward a motion for the alteration of the rule relative to the number required to make up a quorum, and for other matters, which will be voted on at next meeting. On the motion of the Secretary rule 13 was altered, the clause directing that fines should go to the refreshment fund being struck out, and the rule rendered more stringent by the insertion of a clause that members absent from two consecutive fires and refusing to pay the fine of \$1 imposed for each occasion, may be expelled by the vote of a majority at a meeting of the Company. The foreman, first assistant and secretary were appointed delegates to meetings of the Department.

A meeting of No. 1 Engine Co. Shanghai Fire Department was held on Monday,

for the purpose of appointing delegates to vote for a Chief and three district Engineers for the coming year. Messrs. Howes, Rietschler and C. Walsh were elected as delegates, and arrangements were made for the annual parade, which takes place to-morrow. Mr. E. J. Reddy was appointed Secretary to the Company for the next year.

A fire broke out at 6 a.m. on Friday, in Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s godown, in rear of their long in Kiangse Road. The godown contained tea, but at one end some straw was piled up, a number of spare window-blinds occupied the opposite corner, and two carriages and a brougham were also stored there. It is believed that the fire broke out among the straw, but from what cause is unknown. This inflammable heap was consumed, the window-blinds then firing up and conducting the flames to the roof, which also caught and, attracting the attention of a coolie on the premises, was the occasion of the alarm being raised in good time. Fortunately a number of fire buckets, all ready for such an emergency, formed part of the contents of the godown, and there was besides a good supply of water in kongs on the premises. This was well applied, and before the Extincteurs arrived, which they did in a very few minutes, there was little left for them to do but pursue some fugitive bits of fire which threatened to spread over the roof, and which the buckets could not be brought to bear on efficiently. The engines arrived within ten minutes, and were preparing to play from the firewell at the crossing of Nanking and Kiangse Roads, close to, and also from the Church compound pond, but their services were not demanded. The two carriages were destroyed, and the brougham slightly injured, but the damage on the whole is inconsiderable.

A second fire broke out about 10.30 A.M. in Woosieh Road—which, for the benefit of our readers who are unacquainted with the back slums, we may explain is an alley running at the back of Ningpo, and between Shansee and Chihli, Roads. By a misreading of the Lowzah Station telegraph signal, a false alarm was given that the fire was in Hongkew; and the Hook and Ladder Truck and the fire-engines all went over the Creek before the error was discovered. The mistake cost a bad accident to a coolie of the Victoria engine, who fell in front as the engine was running down the bridge, and was caught and badly crushed by the dust pan. In the meantime, after telegraphing the alarm to the Central Station, Inspector Wilson, of the Lowzah Station, immediately set out with an Extincteur ready for work. Mr. Wilson has started the brilliant idea of having a hand carriage, fit to carry a man and an Extincteur, and travelling quickly by this means, he reached the scene of action in condition for immediate service. The Extincteur worked very effectively, and—by pulling down the burning house and lading water over the timbers from the neighboring water kongs—two or three foreign and Chinese policemen, with the help of the inhabitants, kept the fire from spreading till the mistake was

discovered. The Engines now came back, and the Deluge, with fire up, was backed to the Shanse Road jetty, to play into the French Engine; which was stationed at the foot of Woosieh Road; but Municipal providence had blocked up the approach to the landing place with a quantity of broken brick designed for road-mending, and much time was lost in putting on length after length of suction hose to reach the water. Eventually this was accomplished, but in the meantime another Extincteur had been brought to bear, and No. 1 Engine had also got to work, and the smouldering embers were at once extinguished.

It was very fortunate that this fire happened at mid-day, when it could be detected at the outset, and immediate steps be taken to check it; otherwise the crowded narrow street and the blocked-up jetty offered the elements of a considerable conflagration if the flames had once got headway. The fire originated through a child playing with bed-curtains and bringing them in contact with an open charcoal-pan, when they blazed up. The child's mother picked it up and rushed out excitedly, leaving the house to look after itself, and did not even give her neighbours the alarm, which they first received by noticing the flames spreading.

Two Chinamen were tried at the Mixed Court yesterday, on the prosecution of the River Police, for making away with cargo. The men were part of the crew of a cargo-boat, and had contrived a small concealed entrance from their sleeping-place to the hold. 10 cattles of sugar and 75 of coal were found in their bunks. They were sentenced to 100 blows and a week's cangue, each.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the British Government has sent out orders to re-erect the Consular buildings destroyed last Christmas. The old foundations are to be used, so the old arrangement of rooms will be retained; the portion of the building adjoining the new Supreme Court being set apart for the officers of that Institution. In course of time therefore, witnesses may hope to have better shelter than the steps leading up to the present Court-room, while they are waiting a summons.

About 11 a.m. yesterday, when the tide was making flood, the M.M. str. *Donnai*, moored abreast of Olyphant's wharf, parted her cable and was carried by the current and the pressure of the wind to the Pootung shore. The extraordinary strain on the cable was caused by the steamer, while swinging to the tide, coming broadside to the current and at the same time catching the full force of the wind, which was blowing stiffly from N.N.W. It was feared that she might be driven fast on the mud, but an anchor having been let go she brought up. A tugboat was soon in attendance and towed her back to her moorings, without any damage having occurred save the breaking of the chain.

From the shipping reports which we publish on another page, it will be seen that heavy weather has prevailed lately on the coast.

We hear that a Court of Enquiry has been held at Galle on the loss of the *Rangoon*, and that the Court entirely exonerates the captain, officers and all connected with the ship, but blames the pilot.

It will interest Excursionists, to know that the Soochow Creek near Wangdoo will be closed to traffic for a time, while the channel is being deepened.

Captain Evans, of the barque *Helen*, reports that the Rasa Island, to the eastward of the Loo-choos, is one degree further East than laid down on any chart he has seen.

We have to acknowledge a copy of a work by Mr. G. C. Stent, of the I. M. Customs, entitled "A Chinese and English Vocabulary in the Pekinese Dialect." We have had no time yet to examine it; and can only say that it is well got up, and appears well arranged. It comprises nearly 700 pages.

We have had much pleasure in looking over a number of photographs of different scenes in China, taken by Mr. J. Thomson F.R.G.S., and copies of which will we believe be shortly offered, in Shanghai. Besides, however, these separate photographs, Mr. Thomson purposes inviting subscriptions to a photographic work which he intends to issue in eight quarterly numbers. Each volume will contain six large and eighteen smaller photographs; and each view will be accompanied by a letter-press description of the subject. The subscription will be \$24 a year. The idea seems to us an excellent one, and we fancy Mr. Thomson will find many subscribers in Shanghai. Mr. Thomson has, we believe, travelled in the neighborhood of every port from Canton to Tientsin; and his photographs of Peking and the interior of Formosa are among the most interesting of the series. However, our readers will no doubt be given an opportunity of judging for themselves.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company intimate that telegraphic connection between Shanghai and Hongkong is interrupted; but that telegrams can be forwarded to Nagasaki and Europe.

Some doubt having obtained as to whether Tseng-kwo-fan really did see the telegraph working, in Shanghai, we are glad to find the following confirmation, in the *News-Letter* :—

Tuesday, the 21st November, 1871, witnessed His Excellency's initiation into the wonderful art of telegraphy. Everything was propitious for the occasion. The weather was remarkably fine; the place was secluded enough to prevent all outside observation; and above all, there was no dread of disturbing that old *bête noire*, the time-honored *Pung-shuey* of Chinese politicians. On the day mentioned, therefore, Messrs. Bishop, Jenkins, Möller, and Lewis proceeded to lay the telegraph wire from the Chinese Superintendent's office, to that occupied by the draughtsmen, at the Kiangnan Arsenal. The distance between the two places was two hundred yards, so that the wire was exactly that length.—Messrs. Siemen Brothers magnetic instruments being used at either end. His Excellency having now made his appearance, and all being in readiness, two messages were transmitted in Chinese, the operators being Messrs. Bishop and Lewis. One was to the Viceroy, and the other containing

his answer, having been telegraphed back, the old gentlemen expressed his astonishment at the rapidity with which messages could be transmitted in this way. His Excellency in dismissing the foreign gentlemen, expressed himself highly pleased with the result of their trial; when each one retired, contented with that day's work, if only the proper authorities can be prevailed upon to introduce into the Empire an art which can but benefit the people at large.

Our TIENTSIN correspondent writes that the lakes are all frozen over, but the river is still open. The weather is cold, with prevalent northwest winds; thermometer 20°. The inhabitants who have been ruined by the flood are said to be suffering terribly from cold and hunger, in the country, beyond the range of Tientsin charities.

The metropolitan province does not seem to be the only one which has suffered from inundations, in the North. The Peking Gazette of November 1st refers to an outbreak of the Yellow River in SHANTUNG, by which several districts were inundated and the inhabitants ruined. The Emperor allows the retention of the tribute rice due by the flooded districts, for the benefit of the sufferers. It would seem likely that this must have been destroyed, too; possibly some portions of districts escaped the general fate. What particular gratitude is due to the River God, that the Emperor should send him six sticks of incense, is not clear. If he had prevented the flood, there would have been room for approval of his energy; but Su Ting-kwei and his subordinates seem to be the men who have repaired the damage.

Saint Andrew's day was celebrated with all due honor in HONGKONG—a party of 72 sitting down to the customary dinner, under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Keswick, supported by Mr. J. Greig as vice-Chairman and by Dr. Legge and Mr. Tonnochy as Croupiers. The *Advertiser* says Mr. Robertson is likely to return to Canton, and that Mr. Hughes will then take up his post at Hankow. Bishop Alford is expected back shortly. A yacht regatta was to come off on the 7th. The prize to be competed for is a cup presented by the American community. Mrs. Yelverton is about to leave Canton for Foochow. The N.-German corvette *Nympe* is expected from Australia, to remain in the China Sea. Sir Richard Macdonnell was expected in Hongkong on the 8th, and the community officially invited to attend his Excellency's landing, at the Wharf. The Austrian Minister left Canton for Macao on the 2nd. The steamer *Asaf* has been re-sold by auction, at Amoy, for \$7,500. A new gunboat has been launched from the Foochow Naval Yard—why is it always called an Arsenal?

Hirogo was visited on the 23rd November, by a newly arrived Italian man-of-war, the *Vettor Pisani*, having on board General de Vecchi, Italian Chargé d'Affaires. Japanese, without distinction of class, are henceforth permitted to ride on horseback; hitherto this mode of progression has been something like 4 and 8-bearer chairs in China, reserved to officials. The Japanese seem as anxious to get rid of the foolish points in their old customs, as the Chinese are to cling to them. A regatta was to come off at Kobé on the 2nd December.

Editorial Selections.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

EVER since the power of the Tycoons was overthrown, we have heard constant rumours of approaching trouble, in Japan. Now here, now there, outbreak was preparing; the daimios were dissatisfied at their loss of power; the people were dissatisfied at the change of customs; and all the elements were present, of renewed civil war. The rumours, however, have ended as they began; the malcontents have either been converted or have recognised that resistance was hopeless; and the Government has persevered steadily in its work of reform. The feudal power of the daimios has been abolished, and a civil and military jurisdiction, holding from the Mikado, established in its place. A parliament has been inaugurated, and though it may not at once have attained the power and respect of a Western assembly—we cannot but recognise the intelligent acceptance of the principle. A line of telegraph has been inaugurated between Osaka and Yeddo, and a railway is being constructed along the same line of country. Further developments of each enterprise are spoken of; foreign science and machinery have been called in, to create a new coinage suited to the requirements of foreign commerce; mines are being worked; steamers employed; docks made—in fact, every nerve is being strained to acquire the knowledge and appliances which ten years of Western intercourse have disclosed to this intelligent and observant people. The wonder is, in face of such complete and rapid change—not that uneasiness should exist and rumours of outbreak gain credence; but that insurrection has not actually taken place. History cannot show such another political and social convulsion. A violent change of dynasty is much—and the overthrow of the Tycoon in favour of the Mikado practically amounted to such a change; a complete change of system in Government is more; and the sudden destruction of the daimios' feudal power constituted a change as complete as could be effected. Yet in the midst of all this excitement, the new Government ventures to attack the customs and even the religion of the people. We have often blamed, as strongly as we have regretted, the renewed persecution of Christians; and now we learn that Buddhist temples are being forcibly closed, with a view to restore Sintoosim, the traditional Imperial religion of the country. And all this while, foreign appliances of carriage and communication are being introduced wholesale. We repeat the wonder is, not that rumours of outbreak arise; but that outbreak does not actually take place—that some great conservative chiefs do not find supporters among the ignorant and fanatical of the population, and organise insurrection. One is half inclined to suspect that the very rapidity and completeness of the changes have taken away men's breath, and bewildered them; that they are intoxicated and carried away by the rapidity of the new movement. The very abandonment by the Mikado of his traditional isolation, his interviews with foreigners, his ap-

pearance in public and his—at least nominally—active interference in the routine of Government, are significant changes. And now we hear that he is coming to visit Yokohama by railway!—a prince who, five years ago, was confined by traditional usage to the inmost recesses of his palace, and who was hardly better than a myth to his own people. It is easy to ridicule the imitativeness of the Japanese; and to say that they are acquiring foreign machinery as children yearn for new toys. Perhaps there is a certain degree of truth in the accusation; perhaps they are going faster than safety warrants, or than calmer wisdom should dictate. The religious persecutions, for instance, cannot be too strongly condemned, as arbitrary, cruel, and foolish. But in most other respects, there is wonderful method in the Japanese madness; and we should be very glad to see China show similar weakness. The man who jumps boldly into the water, will learn to swim more quickly than he who stands shivering on the brink; he may flounder at first; but with a little support such as Japan will receive from outside nations, he will soon learn an even stroke.

THE MIXED COURT.

THE eccentricities of the Mixed Court have been so often dwelt on, that the tale has become almost wearisome; and we only refer now and again to its proceedings, when these disclose something unusually interesting or outrageous. A case that has just happened, or, to speak more accurately has been some six months before the Court, seems to come under the latter category. So long ago as May, a linguist who had been lately discharged from an English hong on the French Concession, for incapacity produced by excessive opium-smoking, robbed the chest of his late employer's shroff, of \$400. Circumstances clearly pointed to him as the thief. He had been alone in the shroff's room under suspicious circumstances; and whereas, on the previous day, he had been impecunious and indebted, he was found to have paid off a lot of debts and to be quite flush of money on the day after the robbery. He was arrested, brought up at the French Consulate, and handed over, after examination—at his late employer's request—to the English Mixed Court. The theft was conclusively proved before this tribunal; and the culprit was ordered to restore \$200 on the same afternoon and to find security for the balance, or to receive a severe flogging. The prosecutor attended at the hour named, to receive the amount, which was not forthcoming—the prisoner asking how he could obtain it when he had been locked up all day in jail. The prosecutor then reminded Chên of the alternative flogging which had been decreed by the Court in the morning. But Chên, tempering justice with mercy, overrode this decision and allowed the culprit another week to find the money, under the same threat of bodily punishment; after which he turned on the prosecutor's shroff, ordered him on his knees, and administered to him a severe lecture for troubling this Court with a case of theft

committed on the French Concession. At the expiry of the week, prisoner again asked how could he find the money while he was locked up in jail. If he were allowed to go out, he could get money from his friends and realize certain property which would enable him to pay the whole. The British Assessor, however, suggested that he could quite well communicate with his friends and arrange for any sale of property he wished, while in jail. The Police knew him for a disreputable character; and the prospect of hearing anything more of him, if once he were let adrift, was remote in the extreme. Adjournment followed adjournment—always with the same result, till at last a definite sentence was passed on him, of imprisonment till payment was made.

Knowing the precarious nature of Chinese imprisonments, the prosecutor has kept a watchful eye upon his spoiler, since this order was made—sending a shroff, every ten days, to enquire after his welfare, and to receive any money that he might desire to pay. Nothing ever forthcame, more tangible than fair promises; if he were released he would pay all. And latterly even these have ceased; he would stay in prison till he died, and then his friends and relations would have revenge; *more Sinica*, the prosecutor would have to pay heavy compensation for the death he had caused. At length, on Friday last, the prosecutor's shroff was disappointed of his usual interview. Chên had released the prisoner, on bail—on a plea of sickness and failing health. Determined not to be beaten in this way if he could help, the prosecutor suggested a medical examination into the truth of the culprit's plea; and was desired to attend on Tuesday last, in company with a foreign doctor, for the purpose. Punctually at the time appointed his appearance was put in; but Chên informed the British Assessor that it was impossible to produce the prisoner, as he had taken refuge in the city and had appealed his case to the Chehsien.

Here, then, the matter now stands; a man convicted of glaring theft, sentenced to no punishment for his crime, but detained merely until it should please him to restore the lost property, and eventually set at large by the native magistrate, in defiance of an order passed jointly with himself by H. M. now Acting-Consul. We shall be interested to learn, what next! H. M. Consul will very certainly not pass over so gross an act of disrespect as Chên's release of the prisoner, without reference to himself, implies; and will no doubt require the immediate production of his person or forfeiture of his bail. Chên will probably aver—with some show of truth—that he has no power, the appeal to the Chehsien has taken the case out of his hands; and then a reference to the Taotai will become necessary. In the meantime, the culprit is of course enjoying himself, and carefully putting what money he can realise, out of reach of British rapacity.

INTEMPERANCE.

M. TAINÉ, whose lively notes on England are now appearing in the *Temps*, finds nothing more distressing in the moral aspect of our society, than the

prevalency of the vice of drunkenness. "Among the people," he writes, "however, the vice is terribly prevalent. During three days I have twice visited Chelsea, and each time I have seen men lying in the gutters, dead drunk. My friend who lives in the neighbourhood often sees working men in this state and position. A philanthropic clergyman tells me that out of ten workmen eight are drunkards." To characterise a nation as drunkards because, in one district of one city, the writer saw two or three drunken men and was told that others drank likewise—is much as though a foreigner visiting China were to declare that the whole nation daily stupefied themselves with opium, because he saw two men being carried, asleep on a wheelbarrow down the Maloo, and a Missionary told him that eight out of ten Chinamen smoked to a like excess. The statement is forcible, but it does not carry conviction. There is, however, a residuum of truth in the accusation; Englishmen do drink beer and Chinamen do smoke opium; and each one regards the other's vice with disgust. A foreigner can understand a habit which, however degrading, involves a certain amount of joviality in its pursuit; but loathes the deliberate process of stupefaction in a stinking den, which the Chinaman regards as perfect bliss. The Chinaman, appreciating a process which chimes in with the apathy of his temperament, shudders at the noisy excitement caused by alcohol. We may judge, from his different habit and temperament, how strange must seem, to a native, the free use of intoxicating drinks which he sees prevail amongst Europeans in this country. It must ever be recollected that the Chinese are a sober people. They are licentious, false and cruel, but they are not intemperate. Some light is thrown on their use of intoxicating liquor by a passage in the Shooking, not perhaps familiar to our readers. A famous speech by Waiwang on wine, dates back as far as 1120 B.C. It opens thus: "Your venerable predecessor, Wau-wang, founded a kingdom in the Western land, and warned and cautioned all the States, all the officers—together with the assistants and managers, morning and evening, saying: in sacrifices use this wine. Heaven only sent down the decree at first for our people [to make wine] on account of the great sacrifices. Heaven's sending down inflictions on our people and causing formidable rebellions [among the people] and the destruction of virtue is invariably on account of wine; only that does it. And the cause of the ruin of small and great states by princes is also invariably on account of wine. This is the sole fault. Wau-wang instructed the youths, the office holders and men of business, thus: "Don't be constantly guzzling wine. And let the occasion of a natural drinking be when sacrifices are offered, and then use it moderately, so as not to be intoxicated."

The document proceeds in the same strain. No address calculated to edify an English Band of Hope can be more vigorous in its denunciations of the vice of intemperance in all its forms. The people are emphatically exhorted to devote themselves to husbandry, and to "magnify the art of raising millet."

They are advised to give their diligent attention to pasturage and breeding cattle, and not give way to the fatal temptation which betrayed to their ruin those luckless sovereigns who have been "overwhelmed with wine." We must make allowance for the fact that the solemn edicts and other deliverances of Chinese writers are more often quoted in the letter than obeyed in the spirit. The venerable writings are treasured and studied by thousands, but the perusal is conducted in the temper of critical scholars, not with the earnest devotion of men searching anxiously for a Rule of Life. There is also a somewhat Pharisaical aspect of Chinese character which must not be passed over. The repeated proclamations of Taontais and other magistrates against popular vices, are really known to be so much waste paper. They are followed up by no energetic measures to check the vices against which they inveigh, and are simply sacrifices to the Proprieties. Still, an ancient book like the Shooking holds a different position. It is bound up with the moral character of the people. It has given texts to aspiring students for hundreds of years. Its precepts are part and parcel of the national religion, and have had no small share in fashioning the national conscience. It is quite as influential as the ancient Scriptures are with us. A passage from it is never quoted without the hearer feeling that a weight of authority is brought to bear upon him. "This book," says one of the early sinologues, "must be taken as embodying the standard views of the whole nation down to the present time on this subject, inasmuch as the Shooking is the most ancient and sacred of all their Books. It is regarded as containing in embryo everything worth knowing, and every son of Han holds it in as high estimation as the Christian does his Bible. It contains the quintessence of Chinese Literature, and the great mass of native writers have formed their diction according to its pattern."

We lay some stress on this fact, because we desire to bring out an interesting point. The Chinaman, being informed in the most solemn and emphatic manner that intemperance is a grave offence and serious violation of duty, is taught by foreign Missionaries a list of precepts, i.e. the Ten Commandments, wherein no mention is made of the sin which his own rules proscribe; and he finds the fellow-countrymen of these new teachers use, like tea, the liquor from which he is so carefully educated to abstain. It follows that, in many instances, he attributes the shortcomings of the people to a supposed imperfection in their code of Laws. Of course, if we approach the Decalogue historically, all difficulty vanishes. It would have been absurd for Moses to caution the Israelites against drunkenness when they were wandering through a region where there was nothing to drink; but it is possible that many teachers with more zeal than discretion, omit to point out this fact, and the result is the awkward impression we have indicated. There is no doubt that the intemperance of a certain class of foreigners is a serious stumbling-

block in the way of the Chinese. It is unreasonable, but it is no doubt true, that a group of reeling British Tars undoes the work of many devoted evangelists.

CHINESE POOR.

THE pinching weather of the past few weeks brings up again the question of provision for those among the poor Chinese who make up at this season the inevitable category of the destitute. About this time last winter, the energetic action of a committee of charity had provided for these in a way highly satisfactory; helping to free our streets of a prominent and disagreeable feature, and doing so in a manner that fostered real charity while it tended to diminish professional mendicancy. So well did the Refuge scheme work, that, in the absence of any movement from without, the Municipal Council have very properly taken it up this season, and will carry it on from the charitable vote passed by the Ratepayers, supplemented by subscriptions. We believe, for the size and population of the foreign settlements, we are not greatly afflicted with beggars; but we are not altogether free, and we have a greater proportion of destitute natives than may generally be found in the towns and villages of China. It has been said that Shanghai represents, to the people of China generally, a business metropolis to which the ideas of London held by provincial peasantry form a fitting parallel at home. The settlements are famed, far as well as near, for the wealth they contain, the business carried on, the industries they employ, and the profitable field they offer for labour. The result is that, though those who labour are well paid, there is such a confluence of all classes to this common centre, that many willing to work find the positions they seek to occupy already filled. Business is not always so prosperous, either, that those who have been lucky enough to secure a position are not occasionally driven therefrom to a humbler walk, or condemned to a succession of misfortunes ending in beggary. Besides the willing, there are the useless, members of society, and last of all the parasitic—the true professional beggar—all attracted by the same quarry. We have been informed that an enquiry pursued among about two thousand, taken up at various times by the police, whose names, occupations, and native places were registered, showed them to have come from distant provinces, and that nearly all had been attracted by the fame of Shanghai's prosperity. Their statements might be comprised in a narrow circle of reasons for their presence in Shanghai. One had come from Nanking to get work; another to find a friend; a batch of four came because they heard it was a good place for beggars, and the great majority because in the country they could obtain no work. Five-sixths of the whole were of those who could not find employment, the majority being people unfit for coolie work, from literary men and doctors to the lower grades of tradesmen. The tide of starving humanity swells as winter goes on;

work in the country becomes scarcer; occupations in town, such as tea-firing, close up for some months; and hundreds who are compelled, in the busy season, to work for only bare subsistence, or are improvident if they do obtain more, get thrown on the world at a time when the need for food, clothing, and shelter is greatly increased by the rigour of winter. From three to four hundred form the standing beggars' brigade at present; and of these about fifty are daily passed through the hands of the police, either for obstinately infesting the streets, or as they are picked up in a state of starvation. Before the Sinza Refuge was opened, only one way of treating them was possible. A temporary provision was allowed them—a meal of rice and a bed in the cells, and then they were sent beyond the bounds of the settlement, only to return, with the persistence of beggars. This process however,—not a pleasant one for starving men, nor a creditable one for a wealthy and charitable community—is only pursued in the first approach of winter. The Sinza Refuge being opened, the increase of beggary is met by a systematized relief which, as we have said, has proved very satisfactory, affording labour to those who can work, and rice *ad libitum* to all who need it. The cost of working the Refuge last year was something over Tls. 2,000. This sum included \$50 a month to a European superintendent, who has been re-appointed; and the cost for food amounted to only 1½d. per day, while ½d. per head more covered the whole expense of working the Refuge. Destitute foreigners are happily now becoming rare, and obtain assistance readily when they apply at the Police Stations, but the native poor we have always with us, and their numbers and necessities can only be met by such a special organization. The Chinese are not backward in assisting in the work of relief. One congee kitchen near the south gate issues tickets, costing five cash each, or 50 cents a hundred—a kind of draft, payable on demand, which will prove very acceptable to a starving man. These native "soup kitchens" are properly conducted and deserve encouragement. Foreigners can readily obtain these tickets through the house-servants of a long, and people who do not care about carrying cash, will find them a convenient mode of responding to appeals for charity.

"EXERCISE."

The maxim that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives, is true of more matters than food and lodging. It occurs to us at the moment, as expressing, pretty accurately, the ideas of the Shanghai community on the subject of "exercise." Tastes differ as widely in this respect—as it is possible for them to do on any other; some men argue that walking is the only natural and supremely healthy movement; others evidently think that ponies afford the only rational means of enjoyment, and are the sole infallible specific against liver and the various other evils to which humanity is liable; a third man swears exclusively by rackets as employing every muscle in the body; and a

fourth holds boating to be the supreme invention of the athletic intellect. Some believe in the efficacy of violent gymnastic contortions; others evidently think man was intended to pass his days in an easy chair, and that broughams were designed by nature to save him the muscular exertion of walking from a seat in one house to a seat in another. Some men swear by beef and beer, others by kickshaws and claret; the extravagant Athlete usually preferring the former, and the easy-chair man the latter. But what is curious is that every man believes his own prescription the only infallible preservative of health, and either disbelieves or is really ignorant that his friend takes any exercise whatever. A. condoles with B., at the Club, on increasing rotundity of form, and assures him that he takes not sufficient exercise. B. admits the first impeachment; but avers that he has been sculling for two hours on the creek, and has since walked round by Sicawei; while A., who has driven luxuriously up the Maloo, played two games of rackets and driven back, "had always looked on B. as a man who took no exercise at all." C. complains to D. of a touch of liver, and is forthwith assured that he takes no exercise; D. habitually playing rackets in the afternoon, whereas C. goes through his programme in the morning, before D. is out of bed. E. declares F. on the high road to—"Pootung," because he considers billiards a legitimate afternoon's amusement, and E. thinks a walk out to the Bubbling Well at that period a constitutional necessity. But E. is somewhat staggered to learn that F. had ridden ten miles across country, before he had himself entered his bath. And so on through the alphabet; every third man has a firm conviction that only he and a few immediate friends who affect the same pursuit, ever take "exercise;" and that all the rest of the community are allowing their muscles to become flaccid and their livers to stagnate—in reprehensible neglect of his own and his friends' good example. Whereas the simple truth is that their tastes are different, leading them in different directions, and the hour of loafing at the Club is their only meeting point. Of course there are men who actually do take no exercise; and the whole community join rightly in wondering that such men manage to remain alive at all. As it seems to be an admitted axiom that every rule must have an exception; so we presume that these men are specially endowed by Providence with extraordinary constitutions which enable them to rise superior to cocktails, to withstand the effect of green chilies, and to digest late suppers, without needing to bestow any thought or care on the maintenance and repair of the mechanism by which these several results are achieved. Is it not true, then, as we said at the outset, that one half even of the Shanghai world hardly knows how the other half lives?

REVIEW.

The Coolie; his Rights and Wrongs. By the Author of *Ginx's Baby*.

Considerable interest has recently been evoked, by the fearful defects in the coolie emigration system as carried on from Chi-

na, and considerable indignation aroused at the manner of procuring and transporting the subjects of what one writer has not unjustly called "the New Slavery." In the book before us, will be found the condition of the lowest but not least useful or necessary class of workers, in his foreign field of labour. The author left England for Demerara in 1870, to represent two philanthropic Societies, acting on behalf of the Coolie, at a Commission appointed by Lord Granville to enquire into the charges made in a letter addressed to the Colonial Office by Mr. des Vœux, an ex-stipendiary magistrate of the place. The volume before us is a sort of unofficial blue-book, in two parts—the first, general and indeed entertaining; the second, a practical and exhaustive report on the system and the local legislation. Mr. Jenkins knows, like Wingrove Cooke, that to get the general public to take an interest even in great questions, he must make his shafts glitter as they fly. In a brief introductory chapter, the author observes that, in the United States and Australia, as well as in the West Indies, "the movement already commenced for the importation of Eastern labour foreshadows a time when this will be among the greatest of social-political subjects," and gives extracts from the contracts made by the coolies, which, however, it is elsewhere stated are frequently over-ridden by the local officials.

"Seven hours and a half a day, six days a week, for two hundred and sixty consecutive weeks, is Lum a Yung's or Ramsahi's contract with an unknown master. Is he idle? Is he sick? Is he ageing and weak? Is he malingering? Or: Is he cheated? Is he maltreated? Is he efficiently doctored—fed with good food when sick—carefully tended in hospital? Every one will see in a moment what a vast number of issues may arise out of this singular apprenticeship."

After a picturesque and humorous account of his voyage, Mr. Jenkins introduces us to Georgetown Demerara, and the Sugar estates. He praises the hospitality and the activity of the resident British community, to whom, he says, "I had no hesitation in according the palm among all the vigorous money-makers I have ever seen in any quarter of the world." We subjoin an interesting sketch of the process of manufacture.

"Long ranges of open sheds at the side of the yard are filled with what look like dried shavings, which bare-legged Coolie women and boys are carrying swiftly in baskets to a row of fires, where men thrust them in with long iron feeders. This is megass. Entering the grinding-room, we see at once what megass is, for here is a huge machine at work. From the shed to the adjacent canal, on an incline, stretches a covered way. A punt-load of canes fresh from the fields is discharging. The canes vary in length from two to five feet, and are one to two inches in diameter. Coolies in the punt lay the canes on a broad traveller, up which they pass slowly, other Coolies meanwhile picking out the defective stalks and trash. At the top they are gripped by two iron rollers, which draw them into their ponderous jaws, and with Titanic force squeeze out the juice, leaving a flattened fibre—megass—to pass out beyond. Coolies receive it in large boxes, and wheel it away to the megass logie or shed.

"From the sides of the machine runs out the slaty-coloured liquid into a well, whence

it is pumped up to clarifiers, which are heated with steam-pipes. Indian and Chinese men, with boy assistants, all reeking with the damp swelter, manage the clarifiers; and when they have prepared the juice, allow it to run down wooden troughs to the copper-wall—a range of brick furnaces, thirty feet or more in length, in which are sunk huge iron hemispheres called “coppers.” We ascend the stage and watch the juice boiling violently, while the naked Chinese deftly sweep away the scum with large flat blades of wood. Hot-work, my masters! All this boiling is produced by the burning megas, which we saw the women carrying just now.

“Up into the pitch of the shed rises the shining dome of the vacuum-pan, whither the syrup is pumped from the copper-wall, and where it is boiled again. Re-descending to the floor, we find the result in a tank of thick brown matter. Take up an inch on your finger, you see among the molasses the sugar crystals. Sleek and swarthy Chinamen fill their wooden troughs here, and empty them into the centrifugals—a row of hollow drums, which, revolving rapidly, drive the crystals to the side of the drum and the molasses through its sieve-like lining, until the pure white sugar is left there clinging to the side like a snow-drift. Other workmen empty the drums and convey the contents to the sifting-room, where—shall I tell it?—I saw a couple of naked fellows walking about in the piled-up sweetness as they worked the sifter. Our sugar is now ready for its huge hogsheds. I need not follow the molasses to its cisterns, or the dregs to the rum-still. The very sweepings of the floors are made available. A bottle of the stuff from which fine rum is made, if hung up alongside the article, would preach a temperance sermon to many a stomach. Lastly, we visit the steam-engine and boilers, all of best Scotch or English make, the fires fed from numerous hogsheds of coal lying about the yard.”

In dealing with the work, we may refer more particularly to the Chinese coolie. The majority of immigrants are East Indian. Native creole blacks and stalwart negroes are among the labourers, while the Portuguese immigrants from Madeira form the middle or shopkeeping class. The Chinaman seems to be regarded as of the upper grade of workers—overseer of gangs or attendant on machinery—and as less fitted for severe muscular exertion than the Negro, though mostly stronger and more intelligent than the Indian. Silent, observant, and capricious, however, he is “ready to hang himself or desert at a moment’s notice, for reasons inappreciable to a European.” The faults of the system affect of course the whole class equally, and may readily be imagined, though they are not all to be laid at the planters’ door. The Chinese are engaged in Hongkong or Canton (the contract of Mr. Lum A-yung is made with John Gardiner Austin, Hongkong, as Special Emigration Agent for the British Government), and too little regard seems to be paid to their fitness, by the nature of their previous occupation, to become useful immigrants in Demerara. Promises are held out to them which are seldom fulfilled. Their labour power is their only claim to consideration, and only the strongest can earn the wages represented to them, when engaging, as the common pay of all. They rarely find the means for returning to their own country, and the losses from sickness are great. There is no social or educational system suited to their position; they form part of

a herd of various origin, whose masters can devote little or no time to their welfare, except as it immediately concerns their capabilities for work. The Colonial Government is prone to shelve their complaints, and when a grievance obtains the subjects of it, as is usual with their order, magnify it till the actual germ seems scarcely a matter calling for redress. The writer of “the Coolie” also observes that the limited society in Demerara necessitates such an intimacy between Magistrates and Planters, that the coolie appears in Court at a disadvantage. The Bench is perhaps apt, or at any rate is suspected by the Coolie, to sympathise with the other side; and independent advocacy, costing \$30 or \$40 for each appearance, is beyond the Coolie’s means. He is not altogether friendless, however, and though Mr. des Vœux’s application to the Colonial Office brought charges which he was unable to substantiate before the Commission, his philanthropic zeal will have been instrumental, through the inquiry, in having the system improved in many points. Locally, the same gentleman has been actively engaged in endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the Coolie. At his suggestion, as Mr. Jenkins states, Governor Hincks assigned a tract of land, about 40 miles up the Demerara river, as a settlement for time-expired Chinese who were without means to return to their native land. We may quote a short account of it:—

“The inhabitants have cleared about five miles on the banks of the river and its tributary creeks; they have erected dwellings in uninterrupted succession along the clearing; they have built forty ovens, at a cost of sixty dollars each, for burning charcoal, and have succeeded in reducing the price of that indispensable commodity thirty per cent. The trade had previously been monopolised by the Madeirans, who burn their charcoal in pits. The ovens are considered to be a decided improvement. The settlers have, moreover, planted ginger, sweet potatoes, plantains, and other vegetable products. They have pigs valued at one thousand dollars; they have planted one hundred and fifty acres in rice, calculated to yield six hundred bags valued at nine dollars each; the population is one hundred and seventy, of whom forty are Christians; they are well fed, well clothed, and comfortable; they have had but one death; on the other hand, there has been but one birth. They have erected a temporary chapel and school-house, of neat construction, as might be expected from them. They possess three large punts besides bateaux, and they keep up a constant trading intercourse with the capital. The Report concludes with this significant fact: there has been as yet no case brought before the magistrate. [It is just possible it would have been more correct to say, ‘there has been no magistrate brought before a case,’ for the place is very secluded.] The settlement has been in existence little more than two years, and has had to contend with many difficulties.”

Mr. Jenkins visited and describes this place, and while speaking in favour of the idea, quotes the remarks of the Commissioners, who thought these Chinese “somewhat too far from Georgetown, and, in consequence, from the support of civilising associations and rules; but that of itself would not lead us to despair of the future of Hopetown, if some means could be devised to give them a better chance as cultivators.” The statement of one of these

settlers, selected as the most intelligent, is worth giving:—

“In my own country I was a schoolmaster. I was well taught. I heard that people were going to Demerary, and I was asked to go. Agent told me it was a nice place—many of my countrymen were going over there they had plenty of work to do—plenty money—would get rich: food was found at first, and a doctor if we were sick, and good wages. I was told the work was garden work. I thought that meant like our gardening in China. I did not think it was like the hard work in sugar-field here. I was told, if I came, I could soon get good pay as schoolmaster, and I hired as schoolmaster. There were others like me who came in the ship. There was a doctor, some schoolmasters, some tailors, and other people who were not labourers in the fields, and who all thought they were going to work at their own trades. When we got to Georgetown we were taken out of the ship and sent to sugar estate. At first they gave us food and rooms in houses. The rooms were dirty and not nice. Then they told us to work in the fields. We did not like it, but we had to do it. If we did not work we were brought before magistrate and fined or sent to prison. It was very hard for us. Some became sick. We could not earn enough to buy food from week to week. We had part of our bounty, but that was soon done. Some had given so much money to friends in China, and the manager wished us to pay it back, and took it from our wages. We could not bear it any longer, so we struck and came to Georgetown. We went to the attorney—he told us we were wrong and must go back. The police took us to carry us to the steamer, and several jumped into the water. They were taken out, and we went to Mr.—. He spoke kindly to us, and sent us home, and after that they did not take our money every week. It was always very hard work. Several of my friends hung themselves because they were starving. When I was free I came up here. I want to go back to my own country.”

The examination of Hospitals on some of the estates led to discreditable exposures, rather the fault of managers and nurses, than of doctors, however; and this is a matter in which the Inquiry cannot fail to have good results. To go into the question of aids and remedies for the abuses and defects in the system, would take us too far. We must advise those interested in the Coolie’s rights and wrongs to procure the book. From the statistics as to the number of immigrants and per-centage of deaths, we find that in 1869 the population was—Indians, 36,860; Chinese 6,553; deaths—3 per cent. The proportion of women to men is about forty per cent. The Commissioners’ Report leaves it open to the Home Government to enforce remedies, both in Demerara and at the points of emigration, more particularly in India. Cases of kidnapping seem to have rarely been made out, but misrepresentation as to the pecuniary and penal conditions of contracts appear to have been the rule in inducing emigrants. We commend Mr. Jenkins’ book to the philanthropic and those interested in social and labour questions.

Outports.

YANGCHOW.

A tale has lately come to our ears, remarkably illustrating the corrupt atmosphere of Chinese yamens, on which stress is so often laid. At the commencement of

the rainy season, a Governor of Kiangsu deputed an officer to Yangchow, to watch the Grand Canal, and to report every day to the provincial capital the degree of rise in its waters. The official went, and reported daily as instructed, but received no answer; by and by, the rise had become so serious, that he reported twice a day; still, no answer; eventually the bank broke and much harm was done. The Governor then visited the spot, and began to rate the official roundly for having never reported the increasing danger. "I did report it," was the reply—"at first once a day as I was ordered, and afterward twice, as the matter became more pressing. Here are the receipts for my letters." The Governor was staggered, guessed at the truth, and stammered an admission that of course, so the reports had been sent, but he had forgotten them. The fact was this. At New-year time, every petty officer about a yamèn expects to get a present from the Mandarins who frequent it. The official in question had omitted to pay tribute to the clerk whose office it is to receive and pass in letters, at the yamèn of the Governor. The clerk accordingly had revenged himself by keeping back his despatches. And the Governor, who was an opium-smoker, and negligent of his affairs, preferred taking the blame of neglect on his own shoulders, to creating scandal by punishing the clerk. If a noise had been made, he would have incurred blame for allowing such laxity to prevail in his yamèn, and for not asking about so important a matter when he found no reports were forthcoming. Thus, a breach in the Canal bank which caused great damage, resulted almost directly from a clerk's rascality, and indirectly from a Governor's neglect of business.

NANKING.

Du Halde says the Chinese described the ancient magnitude of Nanking, by averring that if two horsemen went out in the morning by the same gate, and galloped round the city in different directions, they would not meet till evening. Given the moderate speed of six miles an hour, and only ten hours to the day, this would imply a circumference of $60 \times 2 = 120$ miles—which is a slight strain on our credulity. The chronicler of the English Expedition of 1842 says "there are the remains of an ancient or outer wall which can be traced for about thirty-five miles;" I was not fortunate enough to discover these. The actual circumference of the walls, as measured by the Jesuit surveyors, is 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 22 miles; and this still leaves Nanking the greatest city in the Empire.

Nanking has had many vicissitudes of fortune. It first became an Imperial capital in the fourth century, under the Song dynasty, when China was yet divided into two empires—Northern and Southern. It retained its rank for some two hundred years under the succeeding Tai, Liang and Chin dynasties, until a Northern Chief named Yang-kyew overthrew the last Chin emperor, united China under one sceptre, and fixed his Court in Shensi. The first emperor of the Mings restored it to its ancient glory A.D. 1368; but the third Emperor abandoned it forty-two years later, for Peking; and the questionable honor it enjoyed as the temporary capital of the Tien-wang, has been its only subsequent distinction.

But Nanking, to the Chinese, is still the Southern Capital; and whenever a Chinese Mandarin expels the Tartars from the throne, I suspect Nanking will become the seat of Government. In the meantime, it has still great importance as the capital of a powerful viceroy. Theoretically, greater prestige may attach to the Governor Generalship of Chihli—the metropolitan province; but really, Kiangsu Anhwei and Kiangsi constitute the most important satrapy in the Empire.

Like almost every other city which the Taepings captured, Nanking was reduced nearly to ruins at their hands and during the Imperialist siege and recapture. When Tseng-kwo-fan entered it as conqueror, after the death of Hung tsu-tsen and complete overthrow of the Rebel power, in 1864, he found himself master of a sea of ruins. His own yamèn had been destroyed by the Taepings, and a palace for the Tien-wang erected on its site; this again was sacked and burned by the Imperialist captors; and one of the minor yamèn which escaped destruction, has been since doing duty as the residence of the Viceroy.

The political importance of the city, however, and its advantageous situation, greatly aided its recovery; the large concourse of officials incidental to the capital of a great province, created trade; and the necessity for shelter created employment. Slowly at first, afterwards more quickly, the great city has begun to rise from its ashes and to recover its prosperity—till it is now estimated to contain nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants; and now that head-way has been once gained, the progress of the next few years will probably be still greater. Carpenters at the present moment can hardly be got in Nanking; every one is engaged, everywhere ruins are being cleared away, and houses rebuilt.

Although opened by the French treaty of 1860, Nanking has never been claimed as an open port; and the river steamers stop only in mid-stream to shoot out, or receive, passengers who are visiting or leaving it. An open native boat serves as a medium of communication between ship and shore; and the roughest of straw huts, with a floor of native earth, affords shelter to the expectant or "weary" traveller. Foreigners do not often visit Nanking; but I emphasise this peculiarity for the benefit of any who may venture on the experiment. A considerable quantity of blankets in winter, sound mosquito-nets in summer, and a good supply of food drinks and cheroots at any season of the year—are essential. The city wall is about one mile inland from the river; and a thriving suburb has grown up in the interval, on the bank of a wide creek which runs along the whole south and west face of the walls, and serves as a moat as well as a considerable means of transport.

Hiring a pony for the sake of the guide, I entered by the River gate, having to make the best of my way to the South gate, through which Laurence Oliphant and his party entered on the occasion of their visit in 1860. Chinese cities nearly always contain a good deal of cultivable ground, within the walls, and a large area on the north-west side of Nanking is devoted to this purpose. For a mile or two I rode through fields, along a fairly good paved road; meeting few people and seeing few houses except those of peasants. By and by, ruins became more frequent, and soon covered the ground on every side. A large brick building in the far distance was the only solid edifice in view. This turned out to be the Choong-koo-low or Central Drum Tower, under which Mr. Oliphant and his companions passed on their way back to the fleet. It is built on a considerable eminence, and commands an extensive view. It now marks, more or less nearly, the line between the dead and living city. Beyond it, passengers became more numerous, and houses more frequent, till we reached the densely populous quarter which has grown up around the south gate. The city seems to be growing inward from this neighbourhood.

The Chinese always assume that the gates will be attacked, in the event of war; and exhaust all their skill in strengthening the defences around them. Five lofty arches have been erected within the south gate of Nanking, at intervals of only a few yards; so that if the gate is carried, boiling

oil, stones, arrows and the various other primitive weapons of traditional Chinese warfare may still be poured down by the garrison on the heads of their assailants. A tunnel 60 yards long leads through the wall to the gate itself. Without the wall a considerable and busy suburb has grown up within the last five years.

Immediately outside, within a quarter of a mile from this gate, stood the famous Porcelain Tower, and a few yards further, built of the bricks of the temple which surrounded the Pagoda, stands now the Arsenal, erected and managed by Dr. Macartney under the auspices of Li-Hung-chang.

The historical fame of Nanking lends an interest to the whole city; but the special objects of curiosity are of course the Ming Tombs and the Porcelain Tower.

The Ming Tombs—so called I presume from the number of monuments, for only the first Ming Emperor was really buried at Nanking—lie on the southern slope of a range of hills to the north of the city. Starting from the south gate, I had therefore to pass across the whole eastern section, which is the most thickly inhabited. As I have said before, the immediate neighbourhood of the south gate is the most populous and wealthy; gradually as we worked northward, the crowds became less dense, and the houses inferior—till, by and by, we reached the quarter set apart for the Tartar garrison, who seem to live, with their families, entirely isolated. Each man, so far as I could see and learn, appears to have a little house and compound to himself—walled in, as is the idiosyncrasy of Chinese; but walled in only to a moderate height; so that I could see a taste for gardening was not distinctive of the race. Enough ground surrounds each house to yield vegetables, even for the requirements of Chinese cookery; but it lay waste. The men regarded us with a quiet independent curiosity; the women and children who crowded to the doorways, with a rather amused interest. I could not learn the strength of the Tartar detachment here; but it cannot be great, for though the houses cover a considerable area, their isolation, each in its own compound, implies a comparatively small number of families.

Passing out of the Tartar quarter, and through a waste corner of the city, we reached the Chao-ya Gate, which gave us exit over a wide stone bridge spanning the city moat, into a waste undulating country which seems to stretch away indefinitely toward the north-east.

A mile walk through the long coarse grass with which these hills are covered, brought us to the huge granite figures which guard the approach to the Imperial Tomb. There are two avenues, one leading south towards the Tomb, the other east towards an isolated building standing some distance in front and to the right of the mausoleum. The first, called the Valley of Warriors, is lined by figures of mandarins, military and civil, of various grades, bearing swords maces and various insignia of their rank—representing the officers who would line the path of a living Emperor as he approached or quitted his palace. The statues are above life size, and are imposing chiefly from their height, the association, and the great solitude in which they stand. The art of sculpture has never risen with the Chinese beyond a crude delineation of outline; the faces only can pretend to any degree of expression; but here, as in the case of the whole figure, it is one of intense calm—perhaps the better suited therefore to figures guarding a resting-place of the dead. The eastern avenue is composed chiefly of figures of animals, crudely executed as a rule, and inferior to those of the men. The horses, which it would have seemed likely a sculptor would delineate best, as being the most familiar to him, appeared to me the worst; while the elephants, which I should

have expected to find the most apocryphal, were perhaps the best. I judged these to be fourteen feet in height, and measured one five feet round the ankle. Figures of camels, lions, and one or two apocryphal animals on which the artist had given some rein to his imagination, complete the long avenue.

Passing through the valley of Warriors and verging slightly to the east, the road leads towards the Tomb itself, or rather to the large area, once covered with buildings and statues, within which it is supposed to lie. The whole is encircled by a moat, crossed at the entrance by three stone bridges, opposite which stands the tablet resting on the back of a tortoise, which is so familiar in Chinese architecture. A little farther, through an open space which seems once to have been lined with buildings, we pass under a high wall with arched gateways—and enter an enclosed quadrangle, strewn with fragments of statues and other ruins. A broad road, paved with flags of granite, leads across another wide bridge with carved stone balustrades, to the entrance of a tunnel running up at an angle of 30 or 35 degrees through the hill, and opening out on to a verandah immediately over an artificial chasm some 25 feet wide and 50 or 60 feet deep, which abruptly terminates the enclosure and divides it from a high conical hill, walled round at the base, that is supposed to contain the coffin of the first Ming Emperor.

This, so far as my pen will allow me to draw it, is a sketch of the famous Ming Tombs. As with too many other public monuments and buildings in China, a painful air of desolation and ruin prevails around them. The great statues, the granite bridges, and the solid outlines—too firm to be easily obliterated even by the hand of war—sufficiently indicate the original design; and the very solitude in which the founder of the last native dynasty reposes, among hills covered by the graves of his people, adds an element of grandeur to the scene, and imposes on the imagination of the beholder. Still, the scene, I must repeat, is one of desolation and ruin.

A word regarding the history of these great monuments and of the monarch who is entombed among them, may not be out of place before we turn away.

Chu-Taitze, the founder of the Ming dynasty, overthrew the last Mongol Emperor, and established himself on the throne under the style of Hung-wu, in the year 1368 of our era. The new Emperor fixed his Court at Nanking; but, with some respect it may be assumed for the political importance of the Northern capital, he erected the surrounding provinces into a sovereignty, which he entrusted to his fourth son Yunglo, under the title of Yen-wang.

A first duty of every Chinese, is to choose a fitting site for his tomb, and grave is the influence on the future fortunes of his family, of a happy or unhappy selection. Hung-wu employed for the purpose a relative of his own, reputed to have skill in such matters; and this man pitched on the site now occupied by the tomb of his employer. Opinions differed at the time as to the wisdom of his choice; and the upshot, said my informant, proved it to be mistaken; but the Emperor confirmed it, and the point was decided. After a reign of thirty-one years Hung-wu died, leaving his throne by will to a grandson named Chien-wên, thirteen years of age, to the exclusion of his own sons. The choice seems to have been a wise one as regarded the character of the heir; but caused, as such appointments ever have done, extreme anger among the disinherited Princes. Scarcely had the new Emperor ascended the throne when Yunglo became violently insubordinate, and, on pressure being exercised, broke out into open rebellion. He defeated an army which was sent against him, in a fierce battle; succeeded

in crossing the Yangtze with his forces, and invested the capital. The gates were opened to him by a traitor, the garrison was overcome and slaughtered, and the Imperial city reduced to ashes. Chien-wên was lost in the turmoil, and his fate has never yet been clearly ascertained. Belief is divided as to whether he were killed and burned in his palace, or whether he escaped and passed the remainder of his life as a bonze. Opinion inclines "six-tenths" to the former theory; and my informant sided with the majority, because it seemed impossible that an Emperor could have lived unknown, in how remote soever a corner of the Empire. Indeed, the minority seemed to have little more ground for their assumption, than a belief that Heaven could not have suffered so good a man to perish. However this may be, Chien-wên disappeared from the world, and Yung-lo reigned in his stead. But to the present day, the name of Chien-wên is revered, and that of Yunglo cursed by the Chinese.

Yielding no doubt to the Northern influence which gained him his throne, Yung-lo, in the seventh year of his reign, removed his capital to Peking; and so it happens that Hung-wu lies alone in the "Sacred Imperial Burying Place."

G.

YOKOHAMA.

While the Chinese Emperor is still declining to receive Foreign Ambassadors, it is worth noting that the Mikado has not only abandoned his exclusive pretensions in this regard, but receives even foreign visitors of note, and foreign officials in his service. Several gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Brunton, the chief light-house engineer, and several officers of the U. S. Navy, were presented on the 17th ultimo. His Majesty's intended visit to Yokohama has been postponed for a few days, in consequence of arrangements for a contemplated naval review not being yet perfected. He will travel by railway! The *Mail* says, with reference to the contemplated Japanese Mission to Europe, that it is believed to have been suggested by the coming revision of treaties, and the desire of the Government to make some very large concessions which will require "special provisions of a very important character. Whether this will necessitate a delay in the revision of the treaties is a question on which we cannot at present enter, but it should be looked forward to as at least possible, nor should any impatience be felt by the public in regard to it, as such delay would be amply compensated by the commercial advantages likely to accrue from the contemplated liberal course of the Government." The same paper says the Public Works Department at Yeddo is now regularly closed on Sundays; and surmises that the advantage of a regular weekly holiday may be so much felt that other public offices may follow the example. The approaching departure for Europe of M. Outrey, who has for some years been at the head of the French Legation, is mentioned with regret. Arrangements have been made to supply Yokohama with water; and the contract for laying the pipes has been agreed on. Shanghai is still content to dip its supply in buckets from off the mouths of drains! A race has been pulled, for \$1,000, between the cutter of the *Alaska* and the barge of the *Colorado*; distance, five miles—won by the latter by two lengths.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

Oct. 30th.—An edict is issued in reference to memorials from Kwei-chang and Chang Ting-yo reporting a succession of splendid victories over the rebels in the neighbourhood of Kurun (Urga).

These are old Mahometan rebels from Kansul, who have invaded Mongolia in different companies. Some of them took up their quarters at Kê-la, where they were attacked by General Ta-êrh-chi on the 2nd October and defeated with the loss of over 400 men and an immense number of camels, horses and weapons of war. The defeated remnant effected a junction with another company, and thus strengthened marched on Kurun, but were met by the Mongolian troops. At first the fighting was undecided, but on the 10th October the commander of the Imperial troops made a clever detour and came upon the rebels unawares and attacked them before they could draw up their forces. They were consequently thrown into the utmost confusion, and seeing this, the spirits of the Imperial troops rose and they sent such a shower of bullets and arrows in among the rebels, that 500 of them fell dead. The rest fled pell-mell in a south-westerly direction, hotly pursued by the troops, and were overtaken about 12 m. A fight ensued in which the rebels were again defeated. This however did not settle the matter. Another battle came off at 5 p.m. in which 300 rebels were killed, and more than 100 baggage camels, 400 horses, 4 standards and heaps of arms captured. This is certainly very brave conduct on the part of the troops. Kwei-chang and Chang Ting-yo must follow up their victories by pursuing the rebels and utterly annihilating them. The generals who have specially distinguished themselves in the above engagements must be suitably rewarded. The Board of War must liberally requite Ta-êrh-chi for his services. Cha-chi-lu-kê-che, marquis of the fourth grade, and Beg Wach-êrh, are made marquises of the second grade, the title to be hereditary in their families.

(2) Liu-kwên, lieut.-governor of Hunan, memorializes the Throne for permission to erect temples to the memory of Wu Hsiung, late district magistrate of Show-ning. Wu Hsiung, when the district city was threatened by the Taiping, raised a company of militia at his own expense and for a time held the city against the rebel forces, but his force was too small to hold out long, the city fell and he fell with it. His son, nephew, a relation and his secretary perished with him. In such a case as this the rule is to erect two temples, one at the native place of the deceased and one at the place where he died. In accordance with this custom, the throne is requested to allow subscriptions to be opened for the erection of such temples to Wu Hsiung, to serve as memorials of his loyalty, and to remind others of their high obligations. It is requested that those who were his companions in death may be associated with him in the spring and autumn sacrifices.

The petition is granted and the Board of Rites is ordered to take note of it.

(3) Wang Kai-tai, lieut.-governor of Fukiên, charges two district magistrates with having embezzled public funds. Last year the magistrate of Lo was found to have appropriated 5,029 taels, and though pressed to repay this sum, has not yet done so; the throne is therefore asked to temporarily dismiss him. He is an old offender, having been degraded once before. The late Yen Julin, while district magistrate of Hêng-ning, also appropriated in some way not accounted for, the sum of 3,938 taels, and the throne is requested to order his family to repay that amount within two months.

The memorial is assented to in each particular.

31st.—To-day's *Gazette* has an edict respecting a memorial from Chang Chih-wan, lieut.-governor of Kiangsu, reporting the escape of an official who had been put under surveillance, asking an Imperial rescript ordering his arrest, and requesting that the officials in whose custody he had been placed might be deprived of their

buttons. The official in question is a degraded expectant-prefect's secretary, but on account of some meritorious service which he is supposed to have rendered, he has assumed the title of "District Magistrate." He has also been fabricating wild stories and trying to get up an excitement. For this he was reported to the Throne, deprived of his buttons and committed for trial. Pending his trial, he was handed over to the district magistrate of Chengchow, to be placed under the surveillance of Wang Chi-tseng, the assistant magistrate of that district. He requested permission one day to call on Fan Yü-kwei, an expectant sub-prefect, who was an old acquaintance and living in the neighbourhood. Wang Chi-tseng assented to his doing so, but went with him. The "acquaintance" was not at home, so he and Wang Chi-tseng went into the next house to rest a while. This house, however, communicated with the house of his acquaintance, and availing himself of a favourable opportunity he disappeared in that direction. The lieutenant-governor is directed to send orders to all the officials along his probable line of flight and to the officials of his native place, to use every means to arrest him. Should he by and by make his way to Peking, the officials and police must immediately apprehend him and send him back to Suchow to be tried. His custodian Wang Chi-tseng is guilty of extraordinary carelessness in allowing the escape of so important a prisoner. His escape through the house of his friend Fan Yü-kwei is also a very suspicious circumstance and suggests the probability of there having been a previous understanding. Both Wang Chi-tseng and Fan Yü-kwei must be stripped of their buttons, and if that be thought too light a punishment, let them be cashiered. The whole case must be thoroughly investigated, the real facts ascertained and reported to the Throne.

[The rest of to-day's *Gazette* is occupied with trifling matters relating to Mongolia.]

Nov. 1st.—The Emperor confirms the appointment of Chow Mow-chi as prefect of Taiwan (Formosa) notwithstanding the objection made by the Board of Civil Office, that the appointment is irregular.

(2) Su Ting-kwei having reported the completion, after much difficulty and danger, of the repairs of the Yellow River embankment, the Emperor gives orders that six sticks of incense must be sent to him, and directs him to piously and reverently offer these in the temple of the River God, in His Majesty's stead, in acknowledgment of the divine favour. Those officials who have specially exerted themselves in connection with this work, must be reported to the Throne, that their services may be suitably rewarded.

(3) A third edict is issued in reference to a memorial from Ting Pao-cheng, lieutenant-governor of Shantung, asking permission to retain a portion of the tribute rice, in order to relieve the distress in those districts which have been flooded by the Yellow River. During the latter part of September and the early part of October, the river rose to a great height, and in consequence there was a slip of about 900 feet in the embankment, near Yun-cheng. That district and several others were completely inundated and the inhabitants left without house or home. Such distress as this calls imperatively for relief, and the lieutenant-governor is authorized to retain the whole of the tribute rice due (or collected) from the thirteen flooded districts and distribute it among the sufferers. Care must be taken to select trustworthy officials and gentry to manage the distribution, and on no account must the Yamén underlings be allowed to have anything to do with it. Well qualified officers must also be sent to inspect the embankment and draw up an estimate of the necessary repairs.

2nd.—An edict is issued in reference to a memorial from Tseng Kwo-fan and Chang Chih-wan asking that a posthumous

title be conferred on the late prefect Chen Tsung-yuen and that a temple be erected to his memory. He has merited this honour by his great loyalty. In the 6th year of the reign Hsiang-feng, being at that time prefect of Chi-an in Kiangsi, he held the prefectural city against the rebels for five months, and when he could defend it no longer, on account of the failure of provisions, he made a final but unsuccessful effort to save it and fell in the attempt. The memorialists are deeply affected by the story of this officer's bravery and loyalty, and hence lay before the Throne the present petition. Permission is given to confer the proposed title and also to build, by subscription, a memorial temple at his native place, Wu-chiang in Kiangsu. His comrades in death must be associated with him in the sacrifices offered.

[The rest of to-day's *Gazette* is taken up with memorials from the viceroy of the two Kwang provinces and the lieutenant-governor of Chekiang, regarding some unimportant changes among the inferior officials.]

3rd.—To-day's *Gazette* is occupied with two appeal cases; one from a Fukien lady, complaining that her son, Major-General Lin Wen-ming, has been unjustly executed, and the other from Chen Wen-lin representing that the magistrate of Kao-yu, Kiangsu, had illegally instituted a new class of tax-collectors, at whose hands unfortunate tax-payers are suffering terribly. An abstract of both cases appeared in the *Gazette* of October 24th and was translated in the *Daily News* December 1st.

4th.—Tsun-cheng reports the following appeal case. Ma Ting-cheng of Kwan, Shantung, complains that Ma Chung-ho, a person belonging to complainant's own class, having a grudge against his father, got up a story that his mother had stolen some beans. In retaliation for this supposed injury, Ma Chung-ho and a lot of others, beat her and finally threw her into a well, whence she was rescued by the neighbours. She died, however, the next day in consequence of the injuries she had received. Notice was at once given to the district magistrate and an inquest was held on the body of the deceased. But the coroner and the yamen runners had been bribed, and in consequence complainant's uncle was put in prison, and 25 strings of Peking cash were demanded for his liberation. Afterwards, when the case came on for hearing, an attempt was made to induce complainant to withdraw it, in consideration of receiving 20 taels from Ma Chung-ho, and because he would not consent to do so, he was locked up in jail. While there however, in a foolish moment, he accepted the money and was set at liberty. His brother appealed both to the prefect and criminal judge, but in vain. Complainant then came to the capital and laid his case before Prince Teng, who reported in the proper quarter.

The memorial is recorded.

(2) Tsun-cheng, in a second memorial, reports another appeal case. The appellant states: "My native place is Hsi-ping in Honan. My brother Li Chang-ming was invited by a neighbour to a wedding feast; he went to the feast, but did not return at night as was expected. The next morning, when searching for my brother, I heard that he had been murdered and his body thrown into a ditch. This proved to be true. An inquest was held on the body and it was found to have knife-cuts on it. Six persons were arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder. But having bribed the head runner and gate-keeper, their trial was a mere farce, and of course they were acquitted. I appealed to the prefect, intendant, criminal judge and lieutenant-governor, but was simply referred back to the district magistrate. I have therefore come to the capital for redress."

5th.—A complaint having been laid before the Throne that the districts of the Cheng-té prefecture, Chihli, had not yet paid in the Army rice for 1870, an edict

is issued ordering the viceroy to see that the magistrates of the above prefecture complete their payments immediately. Army supplies must be furnished at the proper time. No delay can be allowed in a matter of so much importance.

(2) Tsun-cheng and his colleagues report the following appeal case. Complainant's statement is: "I am a native of Shên-chiu in Honan. One night in April 1867 a thief, named Liang Shan, and others came to my house armed with knives, broke open the doors, and stole everything they could find—clothes, money, documents, mules and horses. My uncle Jun Té-chang and two others, who came to render us help, were also killed by them. Notice of the affair was sent to the head local authority, who captured the thieves and sent them into the city to be tried by the district magistrate. But on their finding bail, the magistrate set them at liberty. I appealed to the prefect several times, but he always sent me back to the district magistrate. I then appealed to the criminal judge and lieutenant-governor, but they referred me to the prefect, and the result is that my case has never been heard. I have therefore come to the capital for redress." The memorialists think the case demands strict investigation, and if complainant's story be true, the rascals concerned should be severely punished.

The memorial is recorded.

(3) In a second appeal case, a Hupeh man called Li Yung-té complains that his brother was murdered by Shao Sung-yi on account of a disagreement about some land. But Shao Sung-yi having bribed the police, he was never arrested. Complainant has appealed in vain to the district magistrate and prefect, and has therefore come to Peking.

Recorded.

6th.—To-day's *Gazette* is taken up with two memorials from Kwo Po-yin, lieutenant-governor of Hupeh, reporting on the character of some subordinate officials, who have just completed their first year of office. He gives each an excellent character.

Public Meetings.

MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

Minutes of a Meeting of Consuls held at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, on the 8th day of December 1871. Present—Messrs. Mejan, Reding, Forbes, Slaghek, Hanssen, Morel, Davenport and Seward. The Harbour Master was present by invitation.

A note from Mr. Wentzel intimating his inability to attend the meeting was read.

The matter of an anchorage for vessels-of-war was discussed, and it was agreed with the Harbour Master that two berths in front of the English Settlement, and one in front of the French Settlement shall be reserved for such vessels, and that the berth now occupied by the *Fasana* shall also be considered a man-of-war berth and reserved accordingly when needed. These berths are to be open to all vessels-of-war, irrespective of nationality, and the choice of berths shall be given to the first vessel applying.

The matter of the suppression of Lotteries was then considered, and the Senior Consul was requested to communicate to the respective Councils the opinion of the Consuls that lotteries ought to be regarded as nuisances, and that it is desirable to suppress them as may be practicable, either by prosecuting the proprietors of them, before their respective Courts, or by establishing a system of licences which shall be prohibitive.

The letter from Messrs. Bower Hanbury and Company and others, dated the 26th of May 1871, was then considered. This meeting was of opinion that the Revised Land Regulations do not bear out the objections raised to the custom which has

hitherto obtained, of allowing proxies at public meetings for resident land-renters and rate-payers.

LOTTERIES.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, 26th October, 1871.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 18th instant, No. 3295, I now beg to enclose list of Public Lotteries in the English Settlement, in accordance with your request. With respect to what measures in the Council's opinion may be taken to suppress the evil, I hope to be able to advise you, after the Council have considered the matter, which they propose doing at their next meeting.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEX. J. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Chairman, Consular Body.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, 11th Nov., 1871.

SIR,—Referring to your dispatch No. 3295, dated 18th ultimo, enquiring what measures the Council could suggest towards suppressing the present system of Lotteries.

In reply, I am instructed by the Board to say that after careful consideration of the subject, it is of opinion that the best means to attain the end in view, would be for the several Consuls to issue an ordinance to their respective Nationals, prohibiting the opening or keeping of Lottery Establishments after a fixed date.

Upon receipt from the Consuls of such an ordinance, the Council will forthwith instruct its Police to suppress the Lottery Establishments open within Municipal jurisdiction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEX. J. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq.,
U. S. Consul General,
and Chairman
Foreign Consular Body, Shanghai.

Lotteries established on the Concession, but that it is willing to co-operate in any steps that the Consular Body may think it right to take, in accord with the Consul-General for France.

On the other hand, in accordance with your wish, I hand you, annexed, a list of the names and the nationality of the people who pursue this industry on the Concession.

Accept, &c.,

E. MOREL,

President of the Council.

M. G. F. Seward,
&c., &c.
Senior Consul.

NOMINAL LIST OF RESIDENTS IN FRENCH CONCESSION WHO HOLD LOTTERIES.

Name	Nationality	Residence
J. M. Marques	Portuguese	Rue du Consulat, 76
S. B. Remedios	do.	do. 62

PROXY VOTING.

Shanghai, 26th May, 1871.

TO THE FOREIGN CONSULS AT SHANGHAI.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, representing various properties in the English and American settlements, beg to bring to your notice the necessity that exists for determining the right to vote by proxy at the Ratepayers' Meetings—in other words, to fix the true meaning of Rule IX of the Land Regulations.

Without wishing to overthrow the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers held on the 6th May, or even to ask for a re-consideration of the important Municipal affairs then decided, we nevertheless express our conviction that the admission of a large number of proxies obtained from resident land-owners, and house-holders present in Shanghai, was in contravention of the Land Regulations, which only provide for the using of proxies for "absent owners of land."

We therefore protest against this action being taken as a precedent for the future, and beg that the matter may have your careful attention, and that you will define what proxies may be used, so that illegality may be prevented in the meetings of Ratepayers.

We enclose copy of the opinion of the legal adviser of the Council, and are

Your obedient servants,

Bower, Hanbury and Co., representing eight owners of land; R. D. Sassoon, S. D. Sassoon, by their Attorney, D. S. S. and Co.; David Sassoon, Sons and Co., R. D. Sassoon, J. P. Bickersteth and others, by their Attorney L. Moses; Birley, Worthington and Co.; Carter and Co., representing 4 votes; Gibb, Livingston and Co.; E. Jenner Hogg; Shaw, Brothers and Co.; J. P. Bisset and Co., representing 5 votes; R. Francis; Reiss and Co., representing 2 votes; E. M. Smith; F. Mont. Milne; Holliday, Wise and Co.; Coutts and Co.; Westall, Brand and Co.; Walter Pearson, Executor of the Estate of the late C. L. Richardson; Geo. J. W. Cowie; Russell and Co.; Brand, Monro and Co.; Charles J. King; Thos. Rothwell; Geo. Barnett and Co.; Reid and Co.; Turner and Co.; Olyphant and Co.; A. A. Hayes, Jr.

OFFICIAL OPINION OF THE LAW ADVISER OF THE COUNCIL ON THE MATTERS ABOVE REFERRED TO (READ AT THE RECENT RATEPAYERS' MEETING.)

"As to the interpretation to be placed on Rule XIX of the Land Regulations with reference to the qualification to vote in the election of members of the Municipal Council, as also the qualification to vote at public meetings.

The following is the Council's legal adviser's opinion:—

'I am asked what qualification is necessary to entitle a member of the Foreign community of Shanghai to vote at the meetings of Ratepayers. The question must be decided by reference to the Land Regulations and especially articles IX, XIX, and XXIX.

Upon the construction which it appears must be put upon these provisions, I am of opinion that there are two, and only two, classes of qualifications, viz:—

1st.—Ownership of land within the limits of the Settlement of the value of not less than

Tls. 500 upon which the annual payment of assessment on land or houses or both amounts to the sum of Tls. 10 and upwards.

2nd.—The occupation of the house and payment of taxes in respect of it on an assessed rental of not less than Tls. 500 per annum.

I may further observe that under article IX. proxies for absent owners of land are empowered to vote at the meetings held under the provisions of that article, and that it would be incumbent on persons holding such proxies to show that the absent owner would have had, had he been resident, a proper qualification under the first of the above heads'.

THE SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

A special meeting of the S. Y. C. was held in the Asiatic Society's Room on Friday night; A. J. Little, Esq., Commodore of the Club, in the chair. Present:—Messrs. C. P. Blethen, A. Batten, A. Morton, C. J. Ashley, J. Morrice, J. Mackenzie, G. B. Hill, M. Coryell and J. P. Croal.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said it had been called in accordance with bye-law No. 40, on the following requisition:—

Shanghai, Nov. 27th, 1871.

J. B. Dudfield, Esq., Secy., S. Y. C.

Dear Sir,—The undersigned members of the Shanghai Yacht Club, feeling themselves aggrieved as to the starting of the yachts for the "Hoyen" Cup on Saturday the 25th inst., beg you to notify the Committee that they wish a special meeting to be called (according to bye-law No. 40), for the purpose of reconsidering the decision given on the result of the above race.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed by six members and yacht-owners.)

In the race for the "Hoyen" Cup, unfortunately five yachts had been left out at the start, and consequently the *Charm* was declared winner, and six of the members feeling aggrieved, as the latter stated, called for a special meeting. The Committee would be glad to hear any remarks, suggestions or complaints that members had to make, and hoped to satisfy them better in future.

Mr. HILL said he was one of those who signed the letter, and this was certainly intended to be an indignation meeting. The protest had not originated with him, but he had been willing to support it. He had now cooled down, however, as he believed his own boat had no chance in the race, and that Mr. Ashley was fairly entitled to the prize. At the same time he would like to provide against a like occurrence again, and thought the Club should defray the expense of having buoys laid down; numbering them 1 to 10, and starting from them in future. He himself would provide the casks and stop them; the Club might find the anchors. He thought also they should have no more flying starts, but go off from moorings. The public, who took some interest in the races and subscribed for prizes, did not seem to care for flying starts, in which, with the yachts scattered over the harbour, they could hardly tell when they were off. It appeared to him the Committee had not, altogether, given sufficient consideration to the race that day, in not having it up river instead of down. He did not know that he was in order however in bringing forward a motion on the subject at this time. It might require an alteration in the Rules to say that they should abolish flying starts.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee had used the power that was given them at the previous meeting, to arrange the Course and the manner of starting. At two previous races the flying start had answered very well, and was therefore repeated on the last occasion. But, of course, if the feeling of the Club was against flying starts, the Committee would be guided accordingly.

Mr. HILL repeated his former argument. If boat-owners would be at the trouble to get into a line, the start might look well, but with the yachts spread up and down the harbour, the effect was lost.

LIST OF PUBLIC LOTTERIES IN THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT, OCTOBER 25TH, 1871.

Proprietor.	Nationality.	Address.	Name of Lottery.	Remarks.
P. Delblin	English.	13 Foochow Road.	Footchow Gifts.	Advertise in daily papers.
J. A. Xavier	Portuguese.	12 Suzhou Road.	Metropolitan Lottery.	
A. C. Ribeiro	"	31 Kinngae	North-China Donations.	Advertise in daily papers.
A. C. Ribeiro	"	31 Kinngae	Shanghai Gifts.	
A. C. Ribeiro	"	31 Kinngae	China	Advertise in daily papers.
A. C. Ribeiro	"	31 Kinngae	Shanghai Donations.	
J. F. Pereira	"	416 Canton	Consolation Gifts.	Advertise in daily papers.
R. do Rozario	"	101 Pekin	Shanghai Lottery.	
S. B. Remedios	"	203 Ligita Buildings.	International Gifts.	Advertise in daily papers.
Silva and Co.	"	203 Ligita Buildings.	International Gifts.	
F. A. Mareal	Unknown.	39 Kinngae.	Northern Bi-Weekly Gifts.	Advertise in daily papers.

There are no Lotteries in the Hongkong Settlement.

C. PENFOLD,
Supt. of Police.

(Translation.)

Shanghai, 5th December, 1871.

M. LE CONSUL-GENERAL.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 18th October last, I have the honour to inform you that the Council does not think it can in any way take the initiative to suppress

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee thought the public would go to see the flying start, because they knew it would be punctual.

Mr. HILL again offered to assist in providing the remedy he had suggested.

Mr. BLETHEN said the flying starts had been instituted to secure punctuality; they had been so late heretofore. In the race the other day, they started 20 minutes after time, and still left one boat behind.

Mr. HILL suggested that a flag should be hoisted half an hour before the start, and the boats go off punctually from moorings. Some allowance beyond the home practice must be made here, the yachtsmen being all amateurs and sometimes unable to give their attention to the race till just at the time. Regattas were so frequent that they could not be made general holidays of.

The CHAIRMAN said flying starts were a new thing at home, and the case had very seldom occurred of a yacht being behind the 10 minutes' allowance. He thought the difficulty here would be met, if they allowed any yacht to come in after time, merely cutting her the 10 minutes, in which case the *Phantom* would have won the "Hoyen" Cup.

Mr. BATTEN said in the first flying start they had only allowed five minutes, in the last one it was increased to ten. If the boats started from moorings it would take half or three quarters of an hour to get them together and in position. He knew by experience what it was to be pulling about for that time, waiting for them to come up.

The CHAIRMAN thought the Committee still retaining the power of timing the start, would meet the wish expressed, and if Mr. Hill would do what he proposed to provide moorings, the Committee would be only too glad. So far the object of the special meeting was accomplished. But in order that the Tls. 10 they paid for the room should not be thrown away on the "Hoyen" Cup, he proposed that they should take into consideration the matter of the slip. At the last general meeting \$120 had been voted for the rent of a piece of land on the Pootung side and \$200 for the erection of a slip. The Committee, however, found that \$200 would be quite useless; they could not erect a slip of the kind they required for three times that sum, and they might be turned out at any time if they took the land from month to month. They therefore looked round to see if they could find a suitable piece of land which the Club could own. Messrs. Ashley and Blethen were deputed to enquire into the matter, and they found that land in Hongkew was out of the Yacht Club's reach, but Mr. Blethen had offered a piece immediately above Gibb's Wharf. This lot had 265 feet of river frontage and there was 25 more out to the road. They could there have two slips and a Club-house or shed, 70 feet long, which was wanted for laying up masts and spare gear, and they found that for an outlay of Tls. 2,000, all that could be done. The Club was not in a position to expend this amount however, and they thought of starting a Company or getting people to subscribe the required amount. Already one-half had been subscribed, and he thought they could subscribe the whole. If this was done the subscribers offered to let the Club have the place at a rent of Tls. 200 a year, and gave them also the option of becoming the proprietors at the end of one year. By the former scheme they would have had to pay \$120 a year for land which was less accessible and which would not belong to them. If the capital were subscribed, the question for the Club now was would they authorise the Committee to rent the place at Tls. 200. They hoped that great part of the rent would be recovered by fees for boats laid up there. With the facilities it would give for laying up boats and storing spare gear, he thought it would be so useful as to become a suc-

cess. He therefore proposed that the Club should authorise the payment of Tls. 200 yearly rental to the Slip Company, for the use of this place.

Mr. HILL suggested that it would be expecting rather much of the Company to erect a slip for only one year's rental; did the Club not pledge itself further?

The CHAIRMAN said his opinion was that the subscribers to the slip would only be too glad to continue the lease on the same terms. Ten per cent would pay them very well. The Club took it for one year because they did not like to run any risk. They thought originally of taking it for three. They would always be able to arrange the lease, however. At the present moment there was only one non-member of the Club a subscriber, and if Club members came forward with the capital, that one would withdraw. As he had mentioned, they had every chance of getting back this outlay. So far as he knew, every yacht was laid up and cleaned before a Regatta. Say that seven on an average were, and paid \$3 each for the use of the slip, with say ten Regattas a year, that would give \$210.

Mr. HILL suggested that the slips should be made strong enough also to carry cargo-boats, when they wanted to be re-painted.

Mr. BLETHEN thought they could be made to take anything up to 15 tons weight, without increasing the cost.

Mr. HILL asked if the Company was to make the place quite ready for the use of the Club.

The CHAIRMAN said they would. The Club would simply have to take possession and use it.

Mr. MORRICE objected to the position as being distant. He would not himself use it, having a slip, but he thought a more central spot, say on Pootung Point, which he thought Mr. Reynolds would give, would be much handier. Or they might get a place above Bourjau Hübener's godowns.

Considerable discussion ensued, which showed the meeting to be rather in favour of a place on the Hongkew side, to which they could drive. Though somewhat distant, the position was readily accessible by road, there was a fine beach, which took the south winds of the summer and had a nice lee in winter. The Chairman thought it likely that many owners of houseboats would use the place. Out of 61 members there were only 10 yacht-owners in the Club, and the others who might own houseboats would have some benefit by belonging to the Club, and no doubt would gladly pay a trifle for the use of the slip.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution again, when it was seconded by Mr. BATTEN and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. MORTON said if they got the slip they could no longer afford a steamer at the races.

Mr. HILL suggested that they must be very economical, and raise their funds by getting up lots of races with large entrance fees and small prizes. As for the loss of the steamer, they must invite those members to whom the Regatta was a pleasure excursion to a treat at the new Club-house.

The CHAIRMAN said this was all the business before the meeting, and mentioned that he was leaving for home at the end of the month, but would resume his active interest in the Yacht Club by next Autumn.

After a few words on the question of moorings, raised in the early part of the meeting by Mr. Hill, from which it appeared that the Club could not at present afford the anchors and chain required, the meeting broke up.

Sporting.

YACHT RACE.

A private sailing match, made up by the owners of the *Lucy* and *Eureka*, came off on Saturday. The two yachts went away

on a flying start, about 1.10 p.m., from the Police Hulk, and the course was round the Red Buoy. The *Lucy* led at starting, but was overtaken by the *Eureka* near the Harbour-master's hulk, the latter then keeping ahead till she went ashore below the Middle Ground. Before this occurred, the breeze having freshened, the same yacht carried away her mizzen boom and sail, which was dispensed with entirely for the rest of the trip. The *Lucy* went ashore also on the same bank, but managed to get off about a minute before the *Eureka* was afloat, thereby securing some slight advantage. The *Eureka*, however, overtook the *Lucy* coming up, but being on the leeside above Collyer's dock, was obliged to tack from there, and again near Morrice Behncke's jetty, in order to get up, thus losing some distance. The *Lucy* passed the Police hulk at 5.7 and the *Eureka* 10 minutes later.

THE PAPER HUNT.

Last Saturday's Paper Hunt was very successful, notwithstanding that, owing to the late showery weather, the country was heavy, and severely tried the lasting powers of the ponies.

At 3 o'clock some thirty horsemen assembled, at the advertised meet of the Rifle Butts. The foxes broke cover over a somewhat muddy ditch, then bore away towards the back of the Butts and, turning in a northerly direction, eventually struck the old Woosung road, crossing the large creek by the bridge at the four miles village which immediately abuts on the road. After crossing this bridge a slight check occurred, which enabled the stragglers to pick up their lost ground. All now seemed very confident, boasting of the mighty jumping powers of their noble quadrupeds, when the hopes of many were suddenly blighted by the gratuitous information from the Man in Green "that the soul of the departed 'Paradox' had evidenced itself in the wild and shaggy steed which he bestrode." Notwithstanding this heart-rending information, upon the scent being again found, the pace was terrific. "Little Billee" cut out the running, and held a very prominent position until the foxes were sighted, near Dent's Godowns, when the "little un" refused to cross a nasty creek and so left the final issue to "Aleppo," "Master Henry" and "Athol." "Aleppo," who had been most carefully and cautiously ridden, succeeded in first crossing the last ditch, and so gained the prize for his owner.

During this short and merry run, there were few noteworthy incidents to record. A well known equestrienne, however, attempted suicide by throwing herself from the summit of her pony and choking herself in a badger hole; happily she fell on soft ground, and thus escaped with only a few bruises.

On the whole, the foxes may be congratulated upon their happy choice of country and the fine way in which the paper was laid. We understand that a member who did not reach the finish till between 7 and 8 p.m., raised an objection against "Aleppo," on the ground that the field had missed a glass-topped stone wall. The stewards, after giving the matter every attention, over-ruled the claim.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER TO TSENG-KWO-FAN ON THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

A correspondent sends a translation of an interesting document, which has just come to the hands of foreigners from the Yamens of Wu Chang. Doubtless, it has afforded much pleasure to the residents of those well known buildings. Perhaps it will likewise afford pleasure, though of a different kind, to the foreign residents in

China. I am told that a document, of like nature, but of a more severe character than this, was posted up last autumn in some of the Benevolent Halls of Hankow, and is said to have emanated from Hunan. There is no date, it seems, to the original of the accompanying translation; but it is no doubt a production of the period of the Tientsin tragedy, and was written under the exciting influence of that time. Whatever may be the present feelings of the writer, it is evident that *even now*, his production finds sympathetic readers among officials and underlings. Here is the translation:—

"A letter of T'sang Chih, whose designation is Chung Yun, a Clerk of the Grand Secretariat, to Tseng-Chung Tang or, Kwo-fan. I have before respectfully sent to your Excellency several letters, which I trust have obtained your attention. Now, on account of one affair in connection with the Barbarians, I specially present my course, unpolished words for your distinguished glance, (*lit.* on the righthand side of your lofty steps); and I hope that your Excellency, the Grand-Protector, &c., &c., will examine and give heed to them. I humbly think that the Rebellious Devils were, to the former Emperor, occasions of profoundly painful feelings, and that they are enemies who should not live under the same heaven as the Ministers and people of the Middle Kingdom. That they are very crafty, dangerous, violent, and perverse, has already been well shewn by your Excellency. I have just heard that the Barbarians, in the Prefecture of Tientsin, have stipulated with some vile natives to compound stupifying drugs and kidnap young children, in order to carry out their cruel schemes, and that the people, when their anger had accumulated for a long time, set fire to the church.

"The Prefect and the District Magistrate of Tientsin, having personally received the command of the Emperor, to govern, love, and protect the people, it is their duty to comply with the Sovereign's will. If the people be in grievous distress, it were unreasonable for Prefect and District Magistrates to sit down and look on; if the people be trampled upon, the magistrates naturally ought to make speed to deliver them; if the people be wronged and oppressed, the magistrates naturally should go and arrange matters. How shall I say, that a Barbarian dared to let off his gun, with the view of shooting an officer of Imperial appointment! If the people, at such a time, might quietly have looked on without taking any notice of this *ruthless act*, then youths need not regard their parents and elder brothers; hands and feet not regard the head and eyes. Is there reason in this? The people only looked upon the magistrates as their parents, and hated the Rebellious Devils as marauding enemies; and when their righteous indignation burst, it could not be arrested.

"Now, your Excellency desires to get matters settled with the Barbarians, and to degrade virtuous officers; and this is not enough; you, in addition, want to fix upon them grievous crimes; and fear neither to diminish the awe-inspiring influence of the Empire nor to forfeit the confidence of the people. Can you deem this right?

"Moreover, you, as Grand-Protector and Chief Minister, occupy a most exalted position in the present age; you are one on whom the Emperor relies, and whom His Majesty regards of the highest importance, and also one to whom the whole nation looks up. The annals of the Empire display your meritorious achievements, and foreign barbarians stand in awe at your power and name. Why should you, in one day, let your name fall into dire contempt? Further, the disposition of the Tientsin people is well known to be very fierce and vulture-like. If your Excellency, on account of the Rebellious Devils, inflict punishment on the Prefect and the District

Magistrate of Tientsin, it will surely arouse the anger of the people, the calamitous effects of which will be inexpressible. Does not the Shoo say, 'Have regard to, and stand in awe of, the perilousness of the people?' and does not the Narrative say, 'The anger of the whole people is hard to resist?' Why do you not reflect, and have some concern about what may be in the distance? The dignity of the Empire should not be diminished, the heart of the people should not be lost, the foes of the former Emperor should not be forgotten, and the greatness and fame which are yours, venerable and noble sir, should not be destroyed. The tranquility of the country, the safety of the State, the fear and submission of natives and barbarians, and the attention and hope of ministers and people, all depend upon this for their advancement. Wang Yu Cheng says—'The government of a kingdom, and the lives of the unpaid people, hang on the Prime Minister; may he then be careless?'

"If your Excellency be incapable of maintaining your former greatness and fame, and to give effect to your present plans, how can you stand, or pass backwards and forwards, in the presence of the former Emperor? how can you help our present Emperor? how can you be a guide and leader of the Ministers? how will you be able to transmit meritorious achievements and virtues for the contemplation of after ages? You have been considered more sincere and firm than other men, how is it that you have so quickly changed? No questions need be asked in order to know that your desire is to clip the wings of the reigning Son of Heaven!

"Moreover, the two District Magistrates of T'seen Ngan, and Tsing Hei, though guilty of no crime, have been degraded; and the Prefect and District Magistrate of Tientsin, though likewise guilty of no crime, have been harassed well nigh to death; where, may I ask, is your heart? As to your thought:—your only thought is perversely to aid the Rebellious Barbarians. I fear that the four men referred to above, will not be able to cherish a submissive heart. I do not, on behalf of these four men, seek revenge. My desires are simply for our reigning sovereign, His Majesty's Ancestors, and Tientsin people—*yea*, for these, my grief is bitter and my tears flow. My sincere indignation is hard to disregard; the cause of right will not allow me to remain silent; yet, I am not aware that my words are very offensive. If, venerable sir, you lay your hand upon your heart and ask yourself, whether the Emperor's treatment of you has been mean or generous; whether the common people's looking to you, and confidence in you, have been a sham or a reality; whether the original virtuous nature which Heaven bestowed on you, is lost or preserved; then it will prove a highly blessed *self-examination*."

December 5th, 1871.

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Dec. 8.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.
ASSANG v. G. B. DRAGE.
Claim for \$20, wages.

Defendant said he did not recognise plaintiff as his servant. He had engaged plaintiff's brother as carpenter, but the latter came and asked that plaintiff should be taken for a trip, as he was sick. Defendant assented and advanced plaintiff \$25 for chow-chow. Fifteen dollars were still due, but defendant considered plaintiff had no right to claim wages from him, but from his own brother, to whom defendant would pay it. Both were present when defendant paid the \$25.

Plaintiff said—I am a carpenter on board defendant's ship and worked from September the 5th till the 20th October. My wages were

to be \$25 a month. My brother had asked me to go on the ship, and I asked him for wages but he would not pay me. I received \$15 and now claim \$20. The captain said he would give me \$25 a month if I went instead of my brother.

This defendant denied.

Plaintiff continued—I applied first to my brother for my wages, though the captain said he would pay me \$25 a month.

G. B. DRAGE, sworn, said—On 5th Sept. articles were signed by plaintiff's brother, who next day came to me and said he was sick and asked that plaintiff might take his place for the voyage. As the ship was going away next morning I said yes, merely asking if plaintiff had been to sea before. I made no arrangement for wages, thinking his brother would settle that with him. His brother's wages are due on the 31st Dec. It is the general practice for Chinese employes to find substitutes; the regular hands are articulated.

His Worship was satisfied the captain's story was correct. Plaintiff knew very well it was the practice for Chinese employes, even house servants, when unable for their duties, to find somebody, with their master's consent, to work for them, and to arrange the payment themselves. The captain would pay plaintiff's brother the day his brother stipulated for payment, the last day of this month. If his brother was not satisfied he could sue the defendant. Case dismissed. His Worship further observed to defendant that it was not enough merely that he did not contract with a man; if he accepted services, a contract was implied, and he was bound to pay for them. But in this case he was saved from the effect of this principle by the general practice, the custom of the place, that servants were in the habit of finding substitutes in their own absence.

POLICE COURT.

Dec. 11th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,
R. v. NICHOLAS McNICKLE, *Achilles*.
Drunk, &c. Cautions and dismissed.

R. v. RICHARD FRENCH and THOMAS JONES, *Achilles*.
Drunk and disorderly, and assaulting the police.

JOSEPH COLLINS, P.C., sworn, said—Was engaged in putting the previous prisoner on a barrow, to carry him to the station, when the two prisoners and a third man from the *Achilles* came up. They were all a little drunk. As I thought they could manage to take the other man on board I told them they could do so if they wished. I turned away, French followed me and laid his hand on my shoulder. I shook it off and he then struck me with his fist, cutting my eye. He also gave me a severe kick, from the effects of which I am now suffering and I have had to consult a doctor. On being struck I closed with him, and after 20 minutes struggling I, with the aid of a native constable and sergeant Yeoman, got him to the station. Jones followed and put out his hands endeavouring to get the other man away.

French said he was very sorry that he had misbehaved, and Jones denied having used violence to the constable. The other man had money and he wanted to get some to go on board.

Sergeant YEOMAN said while going in that direction he saw the constable trying to secure French and came to his assistance. Jones interfered several times and he advised him on each occasion to go away. At the station, French struck him in the mouth.

The chief steward appeared and gave Jones a good character. French had only shipped this voyage, but was also well behaved.

French remanded till Thursday. Jones fined \$5.

R. v. HENRY MURRAY.

Stealing a watch and chain.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

JOHN DOUGLAS, sworn, said—I am an engineer's assistant and staying in the Sailors' Home. On 28th Nov., I went to bed in a strange room, called the hospital, and put my clothes on the foot of the bed. On the 29th I got up at 6, and at 6.30 missed my watch and chain, which were in my clothes when I put them off the previous night. I asked Murray and another man in the room if they had seen

anything of them. They said, no; it was a bad job it was gone, and further that they heard somebody come in about 12 o'clock. I said no more, and waited for a day to see if it would be returned, thinking it might have been taken away as a joke. I reported the loss next day at the Police Station. I never saw the watch and chain again till I saw them in a pawnshop on the 1st Dec. Murray, Maden and a sick lad slept in the same room with me on the night I lost them.

Prisoner asked no questions.

ANDREW ALBERT, sworn, said—I am keeper of the Hongkew Restaurant. I know prisoner, who came into my house on Thursday evening and showed me a watch and chain, which he wanted to sell for \$10. I did not buy it. (Identifies the watch and chain.) I know nothing more about what came of it.

To prisoner—You said the watch was not yours but had been given you by somebody else, to raise money on it.

WONG A-YU, cautioned, said he was cook with last witness. Saw prisoner there on Thursday night, when he spoke to him and asked him to sell that watch. Knew the watch and chain. Said he could not do so, and prisoner then asked him to pawn it. Went to do so, and at the first shop was offered only \$14, but at another got \$3, which he gave to prisoner, to whom he also gave the pawn-ticket. Prisoner gave witness no cumshaw.

FRANCIS MADEN, sworn, said—I am staying in the Sailors' Home. I remember well the night of the 28th Nov. On that night Douglas's watch was gone and I was asked if I knew anything about it. Some one came in about 12, but I was so ill I could not turn to see who it was. I heard no more about it till some four or five days after, when Murray told me he had Jack's watch under the boards in the wash-house. I said I would not tell anyone, as he had been kind and useful to me in my illness.

To prisoner—You did not tell me it was given to you.

GEORGE BAILEY, sworn, said—I am constable at the Sailors' Home. On the morning of the 29th Douglas reported to me that his watch and chain had been stolen. I recommended him to report it at the Police Station. On Friday last I was taking prisoner to the ship *Borealis*, and he handed me a piece of Chinese paper, saying it would come useful by and by when I found what it was. I showed it next day to Sergeant Kennedy, who with Douglas and myself went to the Station and then to the pawn-shop, (as the paper proved to be a pawn-ticket,) where the watch was produced, and Douglas at once said "that's my watch and chain." I knew it to be Douglas's watch.

Mr. Stripling did not think it was necessary to call further witnesses.

Prisoner said the watch was given to him by a man who had since left for New York.

The value of the watch and chain was stated to be \$24.

Remanded till Wednesday.

Dec. 13.

R. v. HENRY MURRAY.

Stealing a Watch and Chain.

The prisoner was brought up on remand from the 11th, and intimated a desire to withdraw his former plea of not guilty so that his Worship might deal with the case instead of sending it before a jury. Previous conviction, on 7th March, was brought forward by Inspector Stripling.

His Worship, commenting on the bad character of the case—theft of a watch from a room-mate, during sleep—sentenced prisoner to six months' imprisonment and to be deported on the expiry of that term.

Clippings.

We announce to-day the issue from this office of Mail Packet Time Tables for 1872. The sheet containing these is conveniently arranged to show the dates of arrival and departure of the English, French, and American mails, with the date of arrival during the present year up to the time of issue.

The S. S. *Ping On* left Foochow on the 7th inst. at 10 a.m., discharged the Pilot at 1.15 p.m. off Matsau; strs. in port, *Enterprise* and *Miaca*; anchored in Wolf Bay on the 9th at 7 p.m., on account of a heavy gale from the N.W.; on the 10th got underweigh at 6.30 a.m., passed the str. *Great Northern* off Gutzlaff at 3.30 p.m., anchored inside the Lightship at 8 p.m.; on the 11th at 6.25 a.m. got underweigh, and arrived at Shanghai at 11 a.m.; experienced strong N.W. gales and thick weather with heavy sea, throughout the passage.

The S.S. *Acantha* left Hongkong on the 3rd inst., at 5 a.m., experienced strong monsoons to Amoy, anchored under Cupchi for 6 hours, arrived at Amoy on the 4th at 9 p.m.; 5th left Amoy at daylight, blowing very strong from the N.E. with thick rainy weather and heavy sea; hove to for 10 hours off Video, it being too thick to proceed any further, made Video next morning, took pilot at 3 p.m. off Gutzlaff and arrived at Shanghai at 9.30 p.m. on the 8th. Passed a steamer off the Brothers on the 4th, supposed to be the *Lord of the Isles*, bound S. Opium 5 chests.

The British S. S. *Diomed* left Liverpool Oct. 14th, Port Said 29th, Suez 31st, Galle 14th Nov., Penang 22nd, and Singapore on the 26th; had strong N.E. winds and heavy sea, arrived at Hongkong on the 4th of Dec. at 10 p.m.; left for Shanghai on the 6th at 5.30 p.m.; fresh monsoons and fine weather; arrived at Amoy at 8 a.m., on the 8th, and left at 5.30 p.m.; experienced very strong monsoons and high sea through the Formosa channel; passed Video at 5 p.m., on the 11th, blowing a strong gale from the N.N.W. all the way to Woosung, which we passed at noon on the 12th, arriving at Shanghai at 1.30 p.m.

The P. & O. S.S. *Ottawa*, W. H. G. Hockin, commander, left Hongkong on Sunday Dec. 3rd at 8.25 a.m. Experienced strong monsoon with head sea from Single Island as far as Chapel Island. Thence to Matsou fresh gale with very heavy sea. Anchored under Matsou on Wednesday 6th Dec. at 4.35 p.m., lay there 13 hours, thence to light-vessel very strong monsoon and head heavy sea. Anchored off light-vessel at 6.45 p.m. Dec. 9th and arrived at Shanghai Dec. 10th at 10.10 a.m. On the 3rd at 2 p.m. passed French str. *Tigre* bound into Hongkong; 8th at 6.15 a.m. passed S.S. *Avoca* bound S.; 9th at 3 p.m., passed str. *Sedan* bound south.

The Am. str. *Kiushu* left Swatow on the 3rd inst. at 6 a.m., 5.30 p.m. anchored in Tong Sang harbour, blowing a strong gale from N.E.; Dec. 4th, at 5 a.m., still blowing a strong gale, hove up and proceeded; at 3 p.m. anchored in Amoy; on the 5th at 5 p.m., left for Shanghai; made but little progress as it was blowing very strong with a heavy sea; on the 6th at 5.30 p.m., anchored in the South part of the Haitian Straits; at 5 a.m. on the 7th weighed anchor and steamed through the Straits, at noon the same day passed the White Dogs; on the 8th still blowing very strong from the N.E., at 7 p.m. anchored under Cape Conway; at 3 a.m. on the 9th weighed anchor, at 5 p.m. passed through Tower Hill Channel, midnight passed Gutzlaff; at 2 a.m. on the 10th, anchored below the Lightship, at 6 a.m. weighed anchor and arrived at Shanghai at noon the same day.

Captain Pfeiffer, of the barque *Prince Alfred*, mentions in his report a rather unusual natural phenomenon of which he was a witness on his trip from Yokohama to Hiogo. Captain Pfeiffer states that he had a splendid run down from Yokohama to Osima, with a very strong N.E. wind, accompanied with rain. When about forty miles from the island, the wind suddenly shifted to South, and at the same time four cones arose from the water like the lower halves of waterspouts. Two of them ran into one, after a short time, and the three travelled slowly to the South-west—in fact nearly in the teeth of the wind. The ship was hove to and sagged to leeward out of such very disagreeable company. During the next couple of hours the wind died down, and gradually hauled round to the North-east again.—*Hiogo News*.

The Italians are going to make the Tiber disgorge. For ages past, probably from the Etruscan period, it has been the habit of the people of Rome in times of danger, commotion, or siege to bury their valuables in the river, into which also were flung the statues of unpopular Emperors and of the heathen gods, while cargoes of valuables, the "plunder of a world," have been wrecked from time to time against the Ripa Grande. Alessandro Castellani now proposes to turn the bed of the river and search the sands thoroughly, and the project has been taken up with enthusiasm throughout Europe. It is scarcely possible but that much of interest should be discovered, though we have not quite so much hope as a correspondent of the *Times* of finding the seven-branched golden candlestick which Titus took from the Temple of Jerusalem.—*Spectator*.

Accustomed as Chen is to Chinese knavery, he got a piece of artful dodgery before him on Friday, which surprised him not a little. It is a new thing in Chinese sharpening. A Canton man was brought up, charged with having procured goods under false pretences. The delinquent had gone to a shop in the Maloo, and procured an outfit, value \$26, which he at once substituted for his own worn-out clothing. He then proposed to the shopman, who was somewhat suspicious of his customer, that one of the shop assistants should accompany him to Yuet-sung's store, where he had a friend who would pay the bill. Seeing that he was a Canton-man, a class rather notorious here for their daring as rogues, the shopman cautiously appointed two men as an escort. The purchaser, taking up his cast-off things, then left for Yuet-sung's, but no friend was there, and after trying to hide his failure under pretence of wishing to buy some article, he was under the necessity of returning again to the outfitter's and giving up his borrowed "braws." But the shopman thought simple restitution, though ordinarily sufficient for Chinese ideas of justice, was not enough, so he called a policeman, and gave the man in charge. While he was under detention, it was discovered that he had played the same trick with complete success, on a Hongkew shopkeeper, who came forward as his accuser. In that case he simply eluded his companion in the course of their walk to the "friend's," and then pawned the clothing. Chen thought him an exceptional rogue, and to show his appreciation of his talents, sentenced him to 200 blows and three months' cangue.

The St. Andrew's Dinner was held in St. Andrew's Hall yesterday evening (30th ult.), when a party numbering about 80 sat down. In decoration, ornamentation, and general comfort, the affair was a great success. Hon. W. Keswick presided, supported by Commodore Shortt and Colonel Kennedy; Mr. James Greig acted as vice-chairman, and Rev. Dr. Legge and Mr. Tonnachy acted as croupiers. After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman gave "The Pious and Immortal Memory of Saint Andrew," which was drunk in solemn silence. "The Land o' Cakes" was next proposed by the Vice-Chairman, in a few pithy remarks, and drunk to with enthusiasm. Mr. William Legge gave the "Heroes of Scotland" in a short but stirring speech, recalling to mind a few of the great names of which Scotland was ever rightly proud. "The Literary Worthies of Scotland," which was the next toast, was proposed by Dr. Legge, in the speech of the evening. He said that he was embarrassed with the riches which presented themselves in such a field of worthies, as Scotland had attained the top of the tree in almost every department of intellectual effort. After enumerating nearly all the branches of science, theology, literature, and adventure, in which many Scotchmen shone with great lustre, the Rev. Doctor brought down the house by his genial, discriminating, and just estimate of Burns, Scott, Carlyle and George MacDonald. "The Lassies" was given by Mr. Tonnachy, and responded to by Lieut. Burn; while the "Guests" was proposed by Mr. Scott, and responded to by Mr. N. B. Denys (for Englishmen) and by Mr. Elwell (for Americans).

The evening was passed very pleasantly, a number of songs being sung by gentlemen of all nationalities present, and the company broke up before midnight.—*China Mail*.

The Am. barque *Loch Lamar*, which left Puget Sound for Shanghai, the 16th September, went on shore on the South Bank, on 6th Dec. The Captain reports that first part of the voyage he experienced bad weather, continuing until he got into the trade winds. From that time until arrival at Bonin Islands fine weather and light winds prevailed, afterwards continual gales and very bad weather. Made the Saddle Islands on the 20th of Nov., where a gale of wind was encountered which lasted for four days and drove the vessel to the Japan coast. Sighted the island of Quelpart on 3rd December, and had then light northerly and easterly winds, with cloudy weather. Made Gutzlaff on the 5th at 6 a.m., supposing it to be the Saddles; beat about for two hours waiting for a pilot; the weather being very threatening kept off and ran for the lights. Kept the lead going constantly from 4 a.m. At 5 a.m., found 15 fathoms; at 6 a.m., 10 fathoms; at 7 a.m. 10 fathoms; and at 8 a.m. found only 5 fathoms, when preparations were made to turn the ship about, in doing which she struck. The vessel was immediately backed, headed to the southward and eastward, and ran for half-an-hour when she again fetched up on the Bank and filled to the decks. The port anchor was let go, to keep her from drifting to the northward, and as it was feared she might go to pieces at any moment, preparations were made to leave. At 5 p.m. the ship floated; the cable was slipped and sail made, but the rudder having been lost she was quite unmanageable and kept drifting to the South, in 4 to 5 fathoms of water. On the 6th, at 3 a.m., the current setting to the westward carried the vessel in that direction, and she again struck heavily, and continued bumping and drifting until 7 a.m., when, as the water was shoaling, the starboard anchor was let go. The wind was now increasing to a gale and thick rainy weather prevailed. At 10 a.m., all efforts to save the ship were found to be useless, and it was determined to abandon her. A junk, seeing the vessel in distress, ran for her and took off the crew. On the same night, it blew a strong gale from the S.E. until 12 o'clock, when the wind shifted to N.W. The crew arrived at Shanghai on the night of the 8th, and have been cared for at the American Sailors' Home.

The King of Burma, who is an enthusiastic Buddhist, has presented to a pagoda, at Rangoon, a gorgeous dome, framed of iron but studded with gold and jewels. The following account of it, is taken from the *Rangoon Gazette*.

"We would advise those of our readers who would retain a favourable impression of Burmese workmanship, to rest satisfied with such a view of the ornament as may be obtained from the head of the wharf, at which distance it looks tolerably well. A closer inspection will utterly destroy the illusion. The foundation of iron is badly worked up and rough as it probably left the blacksmith's fire. Over this rugged surface there is in many places only a thin and badly laid wash of gold, while those parts which are actually plated appear but little better. The gold plate is fastened to the iron framing with copper and other nails whose heads shew out dark and distinct, although the precious metal itself is in great part tarnished to a deep red, and everywhere bent and battered like the sheathing on an old hulk. In many places it is so loose that the Burmese have been obliged to tie it on with wire, the fastenings of which add to the general wretched appearance of this much vaunted ornament. The rubies and other precious stones which are placed in the lower rings of the *hee* are set in a manner which reminds one of Birmingham rings manufactured at a couple of shillings the gross; but coarse as is the execution of the whole affair, its worshippers are already pressing round in sampans, to bow down before it with looks of unfeigned admiration. The only good pieces of workmanship that we could discover were the belts which are intended to be hung at the top; these bear in Burmese the names of their respective donors, and one of them in particular has a beautifully clear and mellow tone. The rings of which the lower part of the structure is composed

will be landed separately, as their united weight would be too much to deal with at one operation. The lowest and largest of these weights, we are told, nearly eight hundred-weight, and this is the only one which will offer any difficulty. We were shown one place on the bottom ring, where a Burmese visitor at some station beyond our frontier had torn off a small piece of the gold plating; the poor wretch was at once taken on shore and decapitated."

It was a belief that the metal dome was similarly enriched, which led to the destruction by the Tapingies, of the porcelain tower at Nanking.

We notice that the old-established and well known house of TOD-HEATLY & Co., Adelphi, London, address the Wine Trade of India and China in consequence of their having ceased to sell upon their own account, and we direct the special attention of Wine Merchants and Dealers to an advertisement which appears in our present issue.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.

In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory & Moore has the preference. *Dr. H. Barker* says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Soc. Sci. Rev.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—T. the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1871.		1870.	
	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Dec. 6	41	59	45	52
" 7	40	52	37	48
" 8	45	51	36	52
" 9	35	39	39	62
" 10	30	44	34	56
" 11	30	41	36	61
" 12	21	31	36	62

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

(WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	l.	Bar.	Ther.
1871.	A. M.	P. M.					
Dec. 4 L.W.	11.24	12.02	N.E. by N.	1	b	30.55	44
" 4 H.W.	4.46	18.03	E. by N.	2	b	30.53	45
" 5 L.W.	11.32	13.06	E. S. E.	4	c	30.53	51
" 5 H.W.	5.16	18.07	E. N. E.	2	c	30.50	48
" 6 H.W.	6.32	16.11	E. by N.	3	c	30.47	51
" 6 L.W.	1.16	14.04	E. S. E.	1	r	30.42	54
" 7 L.W.	7.40	17.04	E. by E.	4	r	30.37	54
" 7 H.W.	2.22	14.07	N. E.	7	r	30.28	52
" 8 H.W.	9.08	19.02	N. by E.	6	c	30.41	50
" 8 L.W.	4.26	13.09		5	c	30.36	48
" 9 H.W.	10.16	19.04	N. W.	5	r	30.48	40
" 9 L.W.	5.32	12.05	N.W. by N.	6	c	30.44	36
" 10 L.W.	6.52	11.02	W. by N.	3	m	30.44	33
" 10 H.W.	11.14	19.06	N. W.	5	b	30.47	40

EXPLANATION

F. Force (1 to 12). l. Initials; b. blue sky; c. cloud; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Sedan* from Hongkong—Mrs. Polson and son, Messrs. Dircks, and O. C. Behn. Per *Shantung* from Tientsin—Messrs. A. Cordes, and Oscar Staunman. Per *Oregonian* from New York—Mrs. Pratt, Miss L.

Fay, and the Rev. E. H. Thompson, wife and children. From San Francisco—Mrs. George, C. Johnson, wife, infant and nurse, Mrs. C. J. Kreyer and child, Miss Brown, Mrs. B. Jenkins, Miss M. Porter, Miss Woolston and sister, and Mr. W. M. Campbell. From Yokohama—Mr. J. Allmand and servant, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Lieut. J. Marthon, U.S.N., Mr. E. Collins, Lieut. R. H. Poillon, U.S.N., and N. Kinso Hirosum. Per *Ottawa*, from Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Tapp, and servt., and Mr. Chapman. From Hongkong—Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman. Per *Manchu*, from Tientsin—Capt. Francis. Per *Ping On*, from Foochow—Mr. Masters.

DEPARTED.—Per *Aden* for Hongkong—Mrs. G. Coutts, Messrs. J. R. Blakston, Thos. Saterley, and J. W. Towse. For Brindisi—Mr. C. J. Skeggs. Per *Yuen-tee-wei* for Foochow—Miss Brown, the Misses Williams, Miss Porter, and Mr. D. Glass. Per *Oregonian*, for Yokohama—Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Escombe, and child, Mrs. Atkinson, Messrs. W. R. Bennett, and Lepissier. For San Francisco—Lieut. Commr. D. W. Williams, and Capt. Merryman. For Chicago—Messrs. C. F. D. Ackland, and W. G. Holmes. For Boston—Capt. E. P. Hawes.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50; Three Months, Taels 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Taels 15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*; each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

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30 Cornhill,

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Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON.

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES, and decided to Ship

ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

Priced LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits, will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their Signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

o-a-f 6no-72 64 6th November, 1871.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"Star-Brand."

Rolled and hammered India and Bamboo Steel.

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23, ABCHURCH LANE,

LONDON.

Order through Merchants.

7th 14

February 14th, 1871.

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.		To MARSEILLES AND CONTINENT.		To AMERICA.		To HONGKONG, SUZU, BRENDSI & TRIESTE.		TOTAL CHINA.		JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Bales.	...	Bales.	...	Bales.	...	Bales.	...	Bales.	...	Bales.	...	Bales.	...
Total as per last Report	29,208	57	8,128	..	1,854	..	1,468	10	39,738	47	453	..	40,211	47
Subsequent Shipments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	29,245	..	8,128	..	1,854	..	1,478	..	39,805	..	453	..	40,258	..

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.				COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.				JAPAN.				TOTAL.
		Export	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	...	Export	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	...	Export	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	...	
Total as per last Report.	Dec. 4, 5 and 7	10,036.45	..	11,462.01	...	106,327.65	303.00	106.68	...	268.80	..	..	...	188,607.69
Hirado, Fire Queen and Kiangloong	Nov. 24 and 23	446.70	..	..	...	7,025.28	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	7,025.28
Acantha and Rona	Dec. 5	..	..	..	...	402.00	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	443.70
Hooling	Dec. 5	..	..	..	...	268.30	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	268.30
Reelmen	Dec. 5	144.00	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	144.00
Barrow	Dec. 6	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	78.00
Barrow	Dec. 6	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	78.00
Forcade la Requette	Dec. 6	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	75.00	..	..	...	1,019.60
Glenyde	Dec. 6	..	..	..	...	2,491.03	..	..	...	1,019.60	..	..	...	2,491.03
Ah Jih Tah	Dec. 8	..	..	..	...	443.00	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	443.00
Boussole	Dec. 8	..	..	..	...	543.00	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	543.00
Total	..	10,627.15	..	11,462.01	...	177,408.16	503.00	106.68	...	1,866.40	..	..	...	201,866.40

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 9TH DECEMBER, 1871.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PESHIAN.	
	Chets.	Weight.	Chets.	Weight.	Chets.	Weight.	Chets.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	59	10.00	10	10.00	5	6.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	59	60.00	10	10.00	5	6.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	22	22.00	115	138.00	32	88.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.
	Chets.	Wght.	Chets.	Wght.	Chets.	Wght.	Chets.	Wght.	Chets.	Wght.	Chets.	Wght.	Chets.	Wght.	Chets.	Wght.	
Malwa	93	93.00	14	14.00	31	31.00	..	..	..	..	105	105.00	..	..	..	..	338
Patna	6	7.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	..	..	338
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	12
Peshian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	99	100.20	14	14.00	31	31.00	..	..	..	..	202	203.40	..	..	..	..	540

OPIUM.—The market, since our last, has not been very active, demand for all kinds being limited owing to unfavorable advices from the Outports. Business in Malwa may be considered fair but at rates rather tending to decline. In Patna there has been some speculation, but actually very little locally consumed. Rates ruling at present are slightly below those last quoted.

For other descriptions there is not much enquiry; quotations below being nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, new, at Tls.	466/68 nominal.
" old, " "	" "
Patna, " "	495 "
Benares, " "	494 "
Persian, " "	" "
Turkey, " "	no enquiry.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—During the past week there has been but little done in Black Tea; our stock consists for the most part of very common parcels and the season is now almost at an end. Tea-men have been firm and we may note that Tls. 13½ to Tls. 14 have been paid for com. Shongtams for which Tls. 12½ would have been accepted six weeks ago. Settlements 5,200 chests. Stocks 11,500 chests.

In **GREEN TEA** there has been much activity and prices are fully maintained. There is no reason to doubt that the total supply will be deficient, and indeed it seems as though the shipments of Teas of good quality to England will fall considerably short of the requirements of that market. Settlements 15,000 ½-chests. Stocks 40,000 ½-chests. Our export to Great Britain compares with that of last season as under—

1871-72.	1870-71.
Black...66,992,787 lbs. against 58,526,631 lbs.	
Green...5,750,676 "	5,639,648 "
Total...72,743,463 "	64,166,279 "

SILK.—Since the departure of the English mail the settlements amount to 500 bales; viz: 300 bales for America and 200 bales for Europe, making total settlements to date 40,400 bales. The market is quiet and prices unaltered. Elephant chop being purchased at Tls. 520, and Red Peacocks at Tls. 512½. Chop No. 3 Tassies are nominal at same quotations as per last mail. Our unsold stock is estimated at 3,600 bales.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

We have not quite such a firm market to report as last week; the quotation for private paper remains about the same, but Bank bills shew a decline of fully a farthing without many drawers although the demand is small.

On London— Per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 6s. 3d. a 6s. 1d.
Credits, " " 6s. 1½d. a 6s. 1½d.
Bills, 6 months' sight...6s. 3d.

On Calcutta—

Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs.—304½

On Bombay—

Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs.—304½

On Hongkong—

Bank Bills, demand...27½ cent. disc.

Private, 15 days' sight—28.

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAE SILVER.—Tls. 111.30 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.60; CAROLUS—76.50.

COPPER CASH.—1,600 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 10th December, 1871.

Adamson, Bell and Co.	1,084
Blain and Co.	60
Barnet and Co.	1,186
Birley, Worthington and Co.	1,012
Birt & Co.	401
Borntraeger and Co.	197
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	255
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	314
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	1,525
Brand Brothers and Co.	1,306
Bull, Purdon and Co.	32
Butterfield & Swire.	593
Essex and Co.	1,170
Fogg & Co.	148

Findlay, Wade and Co.	120
Gamwell, F. R.	700
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,203
Gilman and Co.	2,419
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	539
Helbling, J. C. and Co.	375
Hogg, Brothers	773
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	719
Jarvie, John, and Co.	1,458
Lacroix Cous. & Co.	1,209
Lindsay & Head	67
Maertens, A. H.	251
Milsons and Tod.	1,245
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	1,022
Pila and Co.	719
Pustau, Wm. and Co. Co.	113
Reiss and Co.	1,281
Robison, J. S.	56
Russell and Co.	549
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,470
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.	210
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	1,032
Siemssen and Co.	349
Skeggs, C. J. and Co.	4,425
Telge Nolting & Co.	166
Textor and Co.	2,429
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	353
Turner & Co.	297
Vaucher Freres	18
Westall, Brand and Co.	408
Wright Burkill and Co.	420
Sundries	3,703
Total Bales.....	39,680

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARE MARKET

Stock.	Shares	Paid Up.	Dividend	Closing Quotation.
Banks.				
Agra Bank		10	8 p.c.	8 Nomi.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	20	20		"
Chart. Bk. of India, Austr. & C.	20	20	6 p.c.	14 Nomi.
Chartered Mer. Bk. of India, London and China.	25	25	6 p.c.	25 Nomi.
Oriental Bank	£25	£25	12 p.c.	43½ "
H'kong and Shanghai Bank.	£125	125	12 p.c.	63 "
Do. do. New.		100	12 p.c.	62½ sales.
Steamer Cos.				
S. S. N. Co.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.
Stock	100	100	12 p.c.	157 quiet.
" Scrip 1871		20		83 "
Union S. N. Co.	100	100	10 p.c.	114 Do. ex div.
North-China Str.	100	100		75
China Sea Saigon & Straits S. S. Co.	£100	50		50 Nomi.
China and Straits S. N. Co.	100	2		25 Nomi.
Docks.				
Shanghai Dock Co.	£1,500	£1,500	4 p.c.	Tl. 200
Pootung Dock Co.	3,000	3,000	None.	1000 Nomi.
Gas				
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	12 p.c.	Tl. 144
French Gas Co.	50	50	9 p.c.	63
H'kong and China Gas Co. Limited	£10	£10	10 p.c.	Nomi.
Insurance.				
China Traders' Co. Limited	1,000	1,000	475 p.sh.	\$ 500
North-Ch. Ins. Co.	Tls.	Tls.		
Go	1,000	1,230	Triennial	500 sellers.
Union Ins. Socy. of Canton	\$5,000	1,000	Triennial	2,500 Nomi.
Y'tze Ins. Assn.	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	15 p.c.	Tl. 950-5 cash
China & Japan Marine Ins. Co.	500	100	12 p.c.	Tl. 210 cash.
Chinese Ins. Co. Limited	\$1,500	200		\$ 305 cash.
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. Limited	1,000	200	12 p.c.	570 cash.
Victoria do.	500	100	12 p.c.	175 Dec.
China Fire Ins. Co. Limited	500	100	12 p.c.	164 cash.
Miscellaneous				
S. T. & Lighter (S. Hongkew Wharf Co.)	Tl. 850	Tl. 850	5 p.c.	Tl. 400
Co.	100	100		Tl. 150 buyers
Soochow Bridge Co.	100	100	15 p.c. & bonus	200 Nomi.
Shai Racket 'Inb Recreation Fund.	120	120	5 p.c.	20 "
Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	\$85		None.	80 "
	500	500	2 p.c.	410

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

DOMESTIC.

MARKET PRICES, DEC. 6.

	Dollar	Cents.
Beef—Native Butchers	7 a	8 p-r lb.
Do.—European do.	8 a	9 do.
Mutton—do. do.	16 a	18 do.
Do.—Native do.	14 a	16 do.
Venison—do. do.	14 a	16 do.
Do.—European do.	16 a	18 do.
Pork—do.	20 a	25 do.
Fish	7 a	8 d.c.
Do. Soles	8 a	10 do.
Do. Pomfret	10 a	— do.
Samli		None.
Mackerel		do.
Sturgeon	6 a	8 do.
Ningpo Cod		None.
Crabs	8 a	10
Oysters	\$ 1.50 a	\$2 per picul.
Prawns	8 a	10 per lb.
Pheasants	30 a	35 per brace.
Grouse		None.
Hares	25 a	38 each.
Deer	\$ 2.00 a	\$3 do.
Wild Duck	40 a	50 per couple.
Widgeon	25 a	— do.
Teal	20 a	25 do.
Wild Geese	50 a	60 each.
Snipe	\$ 1.00 a	— for 9.
Woodcock	80 a	\$1 each.
Quail	\$ 1.00 a	— for 2½
Fowls	\$ 2.00 a	\$4 per doz.
Turkeys	\$ 5.00 a	\$8 each.
Geese	40 a	60 do.
Pigeons	\$ 1.00 a	— per doz.
Eggs	\$ 1.00	for 160 a 180.
Potatoes—Chusan	\$ 1.50 a	2.00 per picul.
Do. —Chefoo	2.40 a	3.50 do.
Do. —Macao	3.00 a	— do.
Onions—Bombay	8 a	10 per lb.
Cabbage—Shantung	2 a	— do.
Do. —Foreign	2 a	10 each.
Cauliflowers	25 a	50 do.
Carrots	1 a	— per lb.
Green Peas		None.
French Beans	8 a	10 per lb.
Milk—Natives dairies	7 a	12 per bottle.
Do.—Foreign d.o.	15 a	— do.
Fresh Butter	\$ 1.00 a	— per lb.

Australian Coals, delivered and weighed at Hong.
Tls 10.50 a 11.00 per ton.

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CUSTOMS' FORMS—
Import, Export, Re-export.

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Power of Attorney.

Lists of Imports and Exports.

Wills.

Bills of Lading.

Declaration as to Invoice, for America.

Godown Order Books—Shipping Order Books.

Compradore Order Books—Brokers' Contract Books.

Bills of Exchange.

Signal Cards.

North-China Herald Express Files.

North-China Desk Hong List.

Outgoing Mails—Files.

Washing Books.

New Law of Bankruptcy.

Mixed Court Papers.

Addresses to the Hon. J. Ross Browne regarding Material Progress in China.

Pocket Size Signal Cards.

The Five Annual Reports Hankow Medical Mission Hospital.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245
45 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

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March 8th, 1871.

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11th Jan., 1871.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....4,500,000
RESERVED FUND.....900,000

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WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER,

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

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June 2nd, 1870.

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The Patent Challenge "Punkah Lamp."

The only perfect Lamp yet constructed to burn Mineral Oil beneath the Punkah.

TABLE GLASS, CUT, ENGRAVED AND JEWELLED, in great variety.

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June 2nd, 1870.

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long celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable; especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY printed on the Government stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the world. Also

DR. LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION,

certain remedy for insect bites, tan, sun-burns, or any roughness of the skin; in bottles 1s. 1½d., sold everywhere.

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March 29th, 1870.